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LIVES OF THE FELONS.

No. 12.

LIFE AND ADVENTURES

OF THE

BOLD ROBBER AND HIGHWAYMAN,

JOSEPH T. HARE.

[Compiled from his own confessions, the statements of his accomplices, and information in possession of old members of police.]

CONTINUED.

Hare continues his Narrative—Life in New Orleans—The United Stable—Dan and the Frenchman—The Tragedy of the Spanish Girl—Low Ebb—To Horse again—The Brigand's Case—Preparations to Squat—A Prize in Sight—Descent of the Brigands on their Prey.

When we entered New Orleans we put up at a house kept by an Irishman from New York. He was a great sportsman, and his tavern was a resort for all those who were fond of play. In short he kept a public game which he opened twice a week, and which was frequented by a great many respectable gentlemen as well as by the genteel sharpers who prey upon them. The location was an injudicious selection for me with my natural strong predilections for betting, and though I for some days resisted the dangerous fascination, I was led back by the loss of a pretty heavy wager, which I had been accidentally drawn into by a bar-room dispute. To retrieve this loss as well as to seek some consolation for the mortification I had suffered, I thought one night I would try a few dollars at a curious game called the "United Stable," and which consisted of a wheel with thirty-two figures on its sides, of different colors. I won largely, and on learning the next morning that both of my companions had been equally fortunate at other games on the same evening, I lost a great share of my determinations against the wheel of fortune. I consequently played the next night and the next, and kept on until changing fortune got so far into my pockets that it had reduced one half of their contents. I then tried to hold up and content myself with what I had left, but I found it was very difficult for a man who had got his money as easily as I had mine, and who was fond of strong excitement, to stop in the middle of the strife. Besides, I had a pride in being considered 'game' among the sporting men around me, for I found that they held it as a high merit for a man who was a little stuck, to 'play the thing out,' as they called it. This it will be seen was an excellent maxim for those who lived by the bright side of it, but I will do them the justice to say that they always followed up the principle among themselves, and when gaming with each other, never withdrew except by common consent, or until one of the parties were broke.

"It will be readily supposed that I did 'play the thing out,' and the evidence lies in the fact that in the third month after my arrival in New Orleans, I was in the same condition as when I started. My companions, however, had not played so deeply as myself, and still retained



HARE ATTACKED BY THE PANTHER.

considerable money between them. Out of this I got a fresh capital, but as may be expected it did but little good, for it was soon dissipated on the United Stable, like the rest. This made a serious examination into the state of the general fund, and it was found necessary for the purpose of replenishing our bank to undertake something again, in the old line. A few nights after this resolve Dan entered the room of a Frenchman, who boarded in a neighboring hotel, and was engaged in breaking open his trunk when the occupant of the room awoke and detected him in his operations. The Frenchman said nothing at the time, but on the following morning he brought a guard with a warrant of arrest, and took Dan prisoner. Luckily I was present at the time, and by interfering suggested to the Frenchman that as the rascal was rich perhaps he could make a secret compromise with him, which would not only get his money back, but perhaps get him a handsome sum in addition to let him off. The Frenchman seemed to be struck with the idea and adjourning to my room, I had the amount of the robbery returned and gave the him thirteen hundred dollars, three of which was to go to hush up the guard, and the thousand to be kept by himself. This arrangement diminished our bank considerably and cost Dan a good many rueful faces. He grumbled that there was a cheaper way to quiet the Frenchman's tongue than by robbing ourselves, but I silenced him on that subject at once by repeating my determined objections to anything in the shape of murder, and by relating to him several instances in evidence that money obtained by human blood never prospered with its possessor. He laughed at my earnestness, and it appeared to him so weak that it restored him to good humor. When I had finished he replied that I had got my head filled in Pennsylvania with old women's stories, and it would defy the devil himself to attempt to rake them out; concluding that it was a pity that so splendid a fellow as I was should be so d-d superstitious. However, the Frenchman kept quiet without the application of Dan's remedy, and perhaps it was well for him that he did so.

A few days after this, Dan, who had long been nourishing an intimacy with a young Spanish girl, who was a boarder in the nunnery, invited me to accompany him to the convent, that I

might see his choice, for he had made up his mind to get married. I expressed no little surprise at such a determination by a man in his roving course of life, and my first thought was to ask him what had become of his little Antoinette that he had formerly been so fond of. He answered that she had played him a dirty trick, and cleared out with a strapping soldier, who had not been acquainted with her for a week. I remonstrated against the determination of my man, but he answered me that he would hear no objections on my part until I had complied with his wishes, and accompanied him to see his sweetheart. This request was so reasonable, that I could not object to it, but I was a little surprised on entering the room where the young lady was, to find him boldly introducing me as his brother. This, of course, made me a party to the deception which was being practised on the unsuspecting girl; but as I did not want to have an explosion on the spot, and as the girl was a stranger to me, I let the thing pass off rather than make an everlasting breach with an old comrade. The girl was but eighteen years of age, but she had a full developed, handsome figure, sparkling eyes, and a most amiable and lovely countenance. Dan married her, but their honeymoon was short. He was a coarse and brutal man, and in two months after their union was tired of his bargain, and informed me that he had a mind to leave her. I asked him why.

"Oh," said he, "her ways are strange, and I can't get used to them. I believe I'll try an American girl, for I think such a one will suit me better."

"Well, you shall do no such thing by my advice," said I sharply. "but nevertheless, you are your own master, and must follow your own head. I may as well say, however, now that I am upon the subject, that he left his young wife, and that shortly afterward the unfortunate girl finding herself abandoned by her husband, discarded by her family for having left the convent, and in a condition which would in a few months make her a mother, committed suicide by taking poison."

There is no affectation in my saying that I felt sincerely distressed when I heard this news, for the exceeding amiability of the girl had made a strong impression on my mind. I did

not observe, however, that it had much effect upon Dan, and I believe that he was less touched by the circumstance than I.

A few weeks after Dan's separation from his wife, we all three met with an exceeding heavy loss at the gaming-table, and our diminished funds were then brought down so low that it became a matter of necessity that we should either commence our old system of plunder in the city, or take to the road again. Prudence and previous success decided us in favor of the latter course, and selling my black boy, who I had kept through all, for the purpose of saving appearances, we bought three good horses, and in the seventh month after our arrival, set out for Baton Rouge. In due time we arrived at that place, and it being our intention to rob on the road between it and Pensacola, I got passports from the Spanish governor. This route was not so good as our old stamping ground, for it was less travelled by merchants, and consequently did not offer half the chances for plunder, but we did not like to fall into the old route again, for fear those who had suffered by us in the previous year might be on the look out to settle old accounts.

Having got every thing that we required in Baton Rouge in the way of weapons, ammunition, disguises, not forgetting a good quantity of salt, for preserving our game, we set out to look for an eligible brigand residence. We travelled many days without meeting with an adventure or even an incident worthy of notice, and all that we could do to amuse ourselves, was to have an occasional crack at a wild bird, to listen to Dan's privateering yarns, or to help out the time with taking turns at a song, which each of us could do very well, as we were all pretty good singers. We kept along eastward, till we came within eighty miles of Pensacola when falling upon a cave that suited our mind, we determined to establish our head quarters.

The place where we had halted, was near a trick that led to the Gold Mines, and by its position commanded the main outlet of Western Florida towards the north and west. It was surrounded on three sides by a succession of swamps filled with alligators and lizards, and traversed in the rear by a ridge of rocks, that from the crazy manner in which nature had tumbled them together, formed numerous imperious defiles, and dark and discouraging ravines. Among these we discovered a cleft that formed an admirable cave, the recesses of which no man perhaps had ever visited before, from the time of the flood till that day. It was situated fifty or sixty feet above the level of the swamp, but the back of the ridge in which it was situated, was not turned in that direction. After straggling through the swamp, you had to climb over several ridges of rock, before you came to the one I speak of, and then lying down, and drawing your head as far as possible over the edge of a ravine, but a few feet wide, you might see under the ledge, and upon the retreating face of the rock, the yawning mouth of the cavern.

"As soon as I made this discovery I determined to explore the recess, and see whether it would answer our purpose, and finding the place overrun with grape vines, we soon constructed a ladder out of them by which I descended. When I got down on a level with a mouth of the cave, I found myself, in consequence of the projecting top of the rock, hanging nearly two feet from its face. I therefore found it necessary to place my feet against the surface of the rock, and by forcing myself off, by a violent push, swing myself inside the cave. I landed safe, and retained my hold by catching at some of the tough plants that grew in the crevices, but it occasioned me no little tremor when I looked down the gorge, and saw the danger which I had tempted.

"I sung out to my companions that all was right, and they followed me with much more ease, as when they got to a proper depth, I extended my hand and slung them on the platform where I stood. A brief examination showed us that the place was about twenty-five feet square and nine feet high, and as this was room enough for a family of three persons, we decided it would suit us very well. I directed Tom to go aloft and collect some dry sticks, and he having done this, we made a fire in the cave, and throwing into it a large quantity of sulphur, retreated until it should burn out and give the place a complete fumigation. This process cleared it of every thing in the shape of lizards, or reptiles of any description, that might have climbed up the face of the rock, and we trusted

to ourselves to keep it free from such visitors in future.

After the cavern had been cleansed, we turned our horses into the rank pasture which grew on all the slopes of the rocks, and then took possession of our new habitation. On the next day we devoted ourselves to hunting and laying in provisions. We found game in tolerable plenty with about an equal distribution of deer, turkey, and other wild birds. In a short time we had two hundred pounds of deer meat, well preserved by the salt which we had providently brought with us from Baton Rouge. We hunted there for nine days, at the end of which time we began to be in want of powder and shot, and it was considered necessary that two of us should go to Pensacola and get it. Lots were cast, according to rule, in disposing of all duties, and it fell to my lot to stay at home.

"My companions started on the following morning, and remained absent for nine days. During this period I experienced the most serene satisfaction with my condition, and though I cannot now account for the reason, I do not know that I can recall an equal period that has left so pleasing an impression on my mind. I felt as if I never wished to leave the wilderness again. It was as sweet to me as the land of Canaan to the children of Israel, and if I had not thought that I was almost rendered capable of an expression of something like religious gratitude. I was lying on the top the rock, enjoying a delicious reverie, when my comrades returned. They were in high glee and represented their whole stay in Pensacola, as a most glorious frolic.

"We have danced the fandango and have seen the pretty girls," said Tom, "and that ain't all, for we have laid the train for something more substantial than a come, and in which you shall have your share."

"But let's have some dinner before every thing else," said Dan, "for we have both got the appetite of Turks."

"I complied with this request, and with due expedition a wild turkey which I had shot that morning was served up in a savory mess, with the aid of a few fresh biscuits out of a large lot which the boys had brought with them. A flask of fine brandy was added to the feast, and as we reclined around the repast in true brigand style, I received a faithful account of the whole expedition. Their appearance had excited no suspicion at Pensacola, and they put up at one of the largest hotels in the place during their stay. While there, they had formed an acquaintance with a rich old Spanish gentleman, who informed them that he and three other friends, intended to set out for Baton Rouge in about ten days, and by the route which lay in the neighborhood of our cave.

"This was good news for men who had so long been idle, and we accordingly set about furnishing up our arms and looking out our disguises. My armament was a pair of pistols, a cutlass, a dagger, and a rifle, and the equipments of my comrades were the same with the exception of a hanger.

"We took turns in watching, as the time approached, and on the eighth day, during my lookout, I saw a company coming down the road. They were four in number, and I recognized them at once as the party which my comrades had told me to expect. I at once made the best of my way to the cave and had the horses caught and saddled with all speed; then we grasped our arms, and mounting, pursued them without delay. Several little mishaps intervened, however, to occasion us delay, and before we got fairly started they had got many miles away. In consequence of this we did not come in sight of them till the next morning. Tom recognized the party at once, as the one we had been expecting, and Dan agreed with him in a remark, that he knew the old Spaniard by the 'cut of his jib.'

"Retiring out of view, as soon as we had taken our first observation, I directed my comrades to ride along leisurely, and I would dash ahead and reconnoiter more closely, and see how they were off for means of defence. I then boldly took the open road, and riding past them with a hasty salutation, as if on urgent business; was gratified to observe that there appeared to be only two pair of pistols in the company. When at a convenient distance, I turned into the woods again to let them pass, and waited till my companions came up. We had but few words to exchange, but all painting our faces red, and taking a precautionary look at the priming of our pieces, started briskly after them.

We rode straight on and clattering down about fifteen paces ahead of the party, wheeled suddenly around and presented the muzzles of six pistols at their breasts. At this unexpected movement on our part they drew their horses back upon their haunches, and evinced the most extreme fright; but though they were nearly

double our number they did not make the least show of resistance.

Dan was the only one of us who could speak Spanish with any fluency, so he became spokesman; and he performed his office with an air, and tone that showed he was by no means blind to the importance which these qualifications conferred upon him. Contracting his face into the most ludicrous contortions, with the view of looking as fierce as possible for one mouth and a single pair of eyes to do, he told the Dons that we were highwaymen and be d--d to them, and that if they made any resistance or offered to run until they had delivered up their money to us, we would cut their throats from ear to ear.

"The Spaniards paused irresolutely for a moment, looking at each other as not knowing what to do; but upon my jumping from my horse and marching towards them with my cocked pistols in my hand, they threw down their weapons and expressed themselves ready to submit to our demands. Dan then ordered them to dismount, and by my directions forbade them exchanging a word with each other while the search was going on. This was for the purpose of guarding against any scheme to take advantage of me while I was engaged with their pockets. I performed my work cleverly and in a short time, passing the fifth man by without searching him, as he was a servant and evidently not possessed of any thing. We got over forty weight of gold in good Spanish ounces out of the party, besides a small lot of silver, making the booty amount, in all, to about eleven thousand dollars.

"We were about forty miles from our cave when we left the Spaniards, but though it was near four o'clock in the afternoon when we bade them good bye and wished them a pleasant journey, we reached our cave at eight o'clock.

"We staid in our cave six weeks before another opportunity turned up for plunder. We had seen several companies pass the road, but they were mostly ugly looking customers, and so large and fully armed that we did not judge it prudent to attack them. One day, however, as Tom and I were walking near the road, we saw a stout, fine looking gentleman, of middle age, ride past. He looked like an officer or a seafaring man, as his manner was dignified, and gave evidence that he had been accustomed to authority. He was fully armed and he had a servant riding behind him, who carried a broad sword swung to his side, and wore two highly mounted pistols stuck in the front part of his belt. These were unmistakable signs of a large booty, so we turned into our camp and giving word to Dan, the whole three of us mounted and set out on the gentleman's trail. We did not care to run him down at once, for we made it a rule never to show ourselves, or to do anything in the immediate neighborhood of our camp, so we picked out a spot about thirty miles distant, and reaching it in advance, there waited in ambush for him.

"When we brought him to a stand, the gentleman surveyed us coolly up and down, and with an angry look and a sharp tone asked us who gave us leave to carry arms. I replied that we bore them by the express privilege of Thomas Jefferson, the President of the United States, who was a particular friend of mine, and who had given me and my friends a right to do just what we liked. I further said that Jefferson had also given me my pistols, which were loaded with great care, as he might see for himself. As I said this I pointed the muzzles at his breast. Seeing that we were determined, and that there were no means of escape, the gentleman then delivered up his money with a few curses, and we let him go. We got, in all, fifteen thousand nine hundred dollars by this job, which, put with what we had taken before, made nearly \$27,000. This was a pretty good sum for two months work, for we had not been more than that from New Orleans.

"Finding ourselves in possession of this large amount, and feeling somewhat rusty with our savage life, we concluded we would pack up our traps and take a jaunt to Pensacola. We therefore divided our property into three shares of nine thousand dollars each, and putting it into our pockets, bade farewell to our cave and set out for the city. We arrived there at the third day and put up at the well known boarding house kept by Madame St. Vales.

(To be Continued.)

Too FAST.—At Baltimore, on Tuesday, a gentleman from Hartford county, purchased a lot of medicines at a druggist's, offering in payment a \$10 bill of a Baltimore city bank which the druggist pronounced counterfeit, and detaining his customer, sent for the police, who took the gentleman in custody, searched him, and catechised him very humbly. On proceeding with their prisoner to the bank to get an official cancel of the bill, the teller at once pronounced it perfectly good, and offered the specie forthwith.

Vice Chancellor's Court.

New York City.

Before Vice Chancellor Sanford.

SINGULAR CASE OF DIVORCE.

Mary Jane Agnero, by her next friend, vs. Pedro M. Agnero.—The complainant in this case states that she is daughter of Mrs. Valser, of this city, and resided at the time of her marriage at No. 312 Broadway. Her mother kept at said house a few select boarders. The said Pedro M. Agnero was introduced to the house as a foreign gentleman of good reputation. Soon after being there he began to pay attention to complainant, and finally solicited her hand in marriage, which she refused. He then made application to the mother of complainant to intercede herself in the matter, but she declined, as he was, she told him, a foreigner, and had no visible means of support, besides which she was entirely ignorant of his family or character, and she would never give her consent to a marriage until she was certain of such, much less advise her daughter to that effect. He commended her caution, and said he belonged to one of the first and most respectable families in the island of Cuba, that his father was a man of wealth and large possessions, and was the owner of an extensive plantation there; and further, that by the laws of Cuba, he was entitled to a share of his father's estate when he obtained the age of 24, upon which age he would soon enter; that he could demand it by law, but as soon as he got married his father would give him a plantation, where complainant and her mother could live in the enjoyment of all the luxuries and comforts of life; that he would be enabled to keep horses and carriages, and would live in as good style as any one on the island, and asked her mother to say so to the complainant, which she did; but complainant again expressed herself unwilling to marry him, which complainant's mother told him, and said she would not advise her daughter against her own inclination, and intimated to him that she would be pleased to have him desist from his attention. He afterwards repeated the same to complainant herself at different periods, when he obtruded himself upon her, and importuned and besought her not to deny his request, but from sympathy, if no other motive, to receive him as her husband, which she refused and requested him to desist.

Finally, as a means of getting rid of his presence, for a season at least, if not altogether, complainant and her mother advised him to return to Cuba and procure from his father the proportion of his estate to which he was entitled, in order to be established for two or three years, and have a prospect of success in life—that would be time enough to broach the subject of marriage. He went to Cuba, and she supposed he would never visit New York again, but much to her surprise, he did again return about the 1st of May, 1845.

About the same time there arrived from Havana a lady, the wife of Mr. Sebora, who came to accompany her daughter on a bridal tour, who had just married to a Mr. Garles, of Cuba. Among other letters she brought one for a Mr. Manuel Agnero, whose family and father resided at Principe in Cuba, but it was not the family of Pedro M., the defendant. It was from the brother of the party to whom it was addressed, who asked Mrs. S. if she found his brother in New York, and he should be in need of money, to give to him, and he would refund the amount when he got back to Havana. This family was in high standing and known to Mrs. S. After arriving in New York, she inquired for the gentleman to whom the letter was addressed, and was informed that a person named Agnero resided in the upper part of the city. That person was the defendant. He told Mrs. S. he was the one for whom the letter was intended, and opened and read it, and received Mrs. S. as the brother of her friend. He availed himself of the brother's request to Mrs. S. and replenished his purse with money to a considerable amount. He subsequently got Mrs. S. to intercede for him with complainant, and say that she knew his family, and endeavor to prevail upon complainant to marry him. Mrs. S. did so intercede, and said he was one of a most respectable and wealthy family, and was every way worthy of complainant. Several other families to whom he represented himself to be Manuel spoke in a similar manner.

Complainant finally consented to marry him and did so on the 18th of August, 1845. After making a short wedding tour, he expressed his intention of sailing for Cuba with complainant and her mother, and take up his abode upon the plantation which his father would give him on his return home. The mother of complainant accordingly sold off all her furniture, and with the avails brought such articles as would be suitable for the manner of life in which they expected to reside on reaching Cuba, such as a piano forte, girandoles, rocking chairs, and other articles of furniture, and in the early part of October, complainant, her mother, and the said defendant, sailed in the Brig Brothers, for Neuvas, and arrived there towards the close of the month.

Immediately on landing they proceeded for the abode of Mr. Agnero, the father of Pedro, the said complainant and her mother expected to find him living in a style becoming a man of his reputed wealth and high standing in society, and were therefore deeply surprised and mortified when said Pedro stopped before a miserable one story house, built like a stable of rough boards, and she entered this place with a feeling of dread that she had been deceived and imposed upon. She found that it was a mere hovel of the rudest construction, without ceilings, and had large gaps in the roof, and the sides open alike to the storm and the wind, and wholly devoid of every thing appertaining to comfort or convenience. The place contained no furniture except a few chairs, a small table about 4 feet by 3, on which the food was placed when they eat, and a few cots without bedding in which the family slept. Everything was saturated when it rained, and all her clothing hanging in her bedroom became so damp and wet as to be unhealthy. The place was filled with vermin, and filthy in the extreme.

The family of the father of the said Pedro were numerous, and huddled together in the most unbecoming manner. In this place there were but five rooms, 3 of which were occupied as bedrooms, and were miserably deficient in size and accommodation. Some of the children went entirely naked and indecent to behold, and manifested the extreme of poverty. The only kind of food used was a sort of stew made of pumpkins and tough unskinned pumpkins cut up together, and about once a week a small piece of what was called jerked beef was cut up and stewed with it, but it was so putrid and disgusting as to be nauseating and sickening. This was placed in the centre of the small table. They who could not get to the table, took out the food with their hands and went to an opposite corner to devour it. Complainant and her mother were obliged to live for 2 or 3 months in this way, and she became very much enfeebled in body and mind.

On arriving there she was told by Pedro that was the house of her father, and in future she was there to reside. On her asking what his father meant to do for him he replied "nothing." Soon after their arrival at Neuvas, he began to exercise over her a species of the most brutal tyranny, and by his inhuman and most brutal treatment of her rendered even more miserable the existence which she was forced to endure. He finally forbade her leaving the house, or going to the door or the narrow loop-hole which served as a window. He would compel her to keep in one of the small rooms, in which there was no window, and she frequently found it difficult even to breathe. Whenever she remonstrated with him he became furious, and on one occasion he took both of her wrists and bent them back so as almost to break both of her arms. On one occasion he seized her violently by the throat, choking her, and threatening her life if she dared to murmur or complain of his conduct, and finally threatened her life, so that she was afraid to retire at night lest he should take her life while she slept; and on her expressing dissatisfaction he declared that she should go and live in the hut, which was a place the negroes lived in during the working season, and when he got her there he would starve and torment her till she died.

After two or three months, the complainant took occasion to apply to Mr. George Ditson, the American Consul at Neuvas; on which the said Pedro threatened her, that if she went to the house of Mr. D. he would take her life. But she and her mother did go, and Mr. D. took her under his protection. The father of Pedro seeing the dissatisfaction, asked her if she had been deceived by his son. She found soon after taking up her abode at the house of defendant, that a system of the grossest fraud had been practised by the said Pedro, and so far from his father being a man of wealth or influence, he was a man of miserable circumstances, cultivating a piece of ground which he called his plantation, which was worked by a few slaves, and was barely able to maintain himself and family in the manner stated. It was ascertained that defendant was not the Manuel he represented himself to be.

The complainant, with her mother, managed with the assistance of Mr. D., to get on board the Brothers after she came again; and was about to leave, but she being detained over night, they went, for fear of discovery, on board the brig Andrew Ring, which was just ready to weigh anchor, and arrived in New York, where they have since remained.

She prays that the defendant may be required to answer; that the marriage between them be dissolved, and alimony allowed her.

Exceptions on the part of the defendant were put in, principally that the allegations in the bill are irrelevant. The Vice Chancellor considered most of the exceptions not to be well taken, and they were with the exception of three, overruled.

In relation to alimony, the Court said the statute does not apply to suits of divorce on nullity of the contract of marriage,—If void and there is no marriage, there is no ground for alimony. The motion as to alimony not allowed. The cause is still pending.

STATISTICS OF DUELLING UNDER GEORGE THE THIRD.—Such was the frequent occurrence of duels during this long reign, that one hundred and seventy-two were fought, (in which three hundred and forty-four persons were concerned;) sixty-nine individuals were killed; in three of these fatal cases neither of the combatants survived; ninety-six were wounded, forty-eight of them desperately and forty-eight slightly; while one hundred seventy-nine escaped unharmed. From this statement it will be seen, that rather more than one-fifth of the combatants lost their lives, and that nearly one half received the bullets of their antagonists. It also appears that only eighteen trials took place; that six of the arraigned individuals were acquitted, seven found guilty of manslaughter, and three of murder; two of whom were executed and eight imprisoned during different periods.—Mellinger's history of Duelling.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.—The bill for this registration in this State, makes it the duty of the clerks of the several district schools of the State, for a compensation, to be allowed by the supervisors, to report to the town clerk, or to the aldermen in cities, by the 16th January in each year, the births, marriages, and deaths, which have occurred in their respective districts during the year, giving the time, names, residences, and ages, in marriages and deaths, and the names of parents, clergymen and doctors, and the diseases in births, marriages, and deaths respectively. The town clerk is to record these returns, and send an abstract to the county clerk, who is to send it to the Secretary of State, who is to present an abstract to the legislature. It is made the duty of clergymen, magistrates, physicians, midwives, doctors, and sextons, to keep a register of marriages, births, deaths and funerals, which they are to allow the clerk of the school district to inspect.

A DEED OF MURDER.—A correspondent writes us from Sandy Prairie, Scott county, Missouri, that on Tuesday last, Dr. Whistler of that place was murdered while riding along the road about half a mile from Orr's house. He had passed the night at the above-named gentleman's residence, and was at the time on his way to Tennessee. He started on his route after breakfast, and before he progressed more than half a mile, some assassin fired upon him from a cluster of bushes. Three balls were lodged in his body—one in his breast, one in his thigh, and one above the hip. It is evident that the murderer was resolved to make sure of his victim.

Dr. W. turned his horse and rode back to Orr's. The men were out, and the females of Mr. Orr's family lifted him from his saddle, and carried him into the house, where he lingered until the next morning. The greatest excitement prevails in the neighborhood, and suspicion has fallen upon a resident of that district, who has hitherto sustained a high reputation. The author of the foul deed should be ferreted out, and surrendered to justice.—*St. Louis Republic.*

THE POLICE OF LONDON.—Caleb B. Bowers, in a letter from abroad to his friends at home, published in the Commercial, says that the police system of the British metropolis is the most perfect the world has known. He adds: "If I should be so fortunate as to impress our good citizens of New York with the importance and numerous advantages to all interests resulting from a good city police, I shall feel that I have done the state some service." Under this perfect system here, London, with its two and a quarter millions of inhabitants, is as clean, as orderly and secure as a quaker village in America; every one's rights protected and respected, from a peer of the realm, with his ermine robes upon his shoulder, to the Jew, with his 'dark bag of trade' upon his back, repeating at every step, 'Clo', 'Clo', 'O clo'!"

DIVORCED.—The County Court at Cincinnati last week uncoupled twenty Kilkenny pairs.—One case was mentioned, where a couple had been besieging the Courts for thirteen years—now the husband, then the wife—but hitherto ineffectually. A family of six children had been growing up under the influence of the domestic turmoil—all occasioned by drunkenness of the father. The Court decreed \$2000 alimony to the wife, \$500 of which in 80 days—the effect being, if the decree is enforced, to sweep away the husband's real estate, valued at \$5,000. The law is a crushing affair, now and then.

BRANDING.—Some time since it was stated that a slave boy at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, had been branded on the face with the words "a slave for life." An editor at St. Louis having doubted the story, a correspondent of the Republic, writing from Cape Girardeau, clinches it as follows:

"If the editor wants proof of it, if he comes down here he can see the boy, the fend who did the damnable deed, and the man that owns the boy; and, if necessary, can have their names in full. They both live here; the man who did it is an Englishman! It would seem that, although they were willing the act should be done, still they do not like the public should know it, but dare not deny it; and if they do not look sharp more will appear on the subject. The owner of the boy is a man of wealth, and all are surprised that he would have such an act done as he has been looked upon hitherto as a man of good feelings, and a good master and good citizen."

QUARTER SESSIONS.—THURLES, IRELAND.—There have been upwards of seven thousand civil bills and two hundred ejectment processes entered for these sessions. This is double the number ever before known in this county, the cause for which is to obtain decrees against the immense multitude who are about to emigrate, without paying the claims upon them, and which from the depression of agricultural produce, they would never be able to discharge. The barrister, it is thought, will be engaged for the next three or four weeks, for the actions by civil bills are almost all defended.

BLEEDING A BOY.—A letter received at Malta from Beyrout, mentions that three Jews have been arrested at Jerusalem, charged with having bound and gagged a Christian boy of twelve years of age, with the intent of opening the veins in his legs, to procure Christian blood for the celebration of their passover. The boy managed to make his cries heard; the Jews were seized, and the boy taken to the French consulate. The affair is being investigated.

A DESERTER.—A young Irishman named Thomas Connolly, made his escape from the army in Canada in the beginning of last month, and preventing himself at Captain Andrews' recruiting office in Buffalo, N. York, inquired if he would be permitted "to join the regiment of which EMMET is Colonel?" Captain A. answered in the affirmative. "Then, by the powers," said Connolly, "give me pen and ink for I'm bound to fight under an EMMET." The Colonel referred to here is Robert Emmet Temple of Albany.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.—Giles B. Blodgett, the young man who was sent to the State prison at Auburn three years since, for stealing \$2,800 (U. S. deposit fund) from the mail in the Post Office at Ellicottville, in this State, while a clerk, received his pardon from President Polk on the 7th inst. The term of his sentence was ten years, the shortest allowable for the offence.

CHARGE OF RAPE.—A person known as Dr. L. A. Ingalls, was arrested and brought before the Lowell Police Court, charged with committing a rape upon the person of a young girl, recently from the country. A girl by the name of Palmer was also arrested, charged with aiding in the infamous transaction.

AN INTERESTING CASE.—The equity Branch of the Philadelphia Common Pleas was engaged last week in hearing argument in the case of the Administrators of Ezra Holden, deceased, vs. A. McMackin. The question to be decided is, what are the representatives of a deceased partner in a newspaper entitled to? Is it to one half the stock, material, and debts due only—or are they also entitled to the value of the good will of the subscription list? The annual subscribers of the Saturday Courier at the time of Mr. Holden's death exceeded 55,000, and his interest in the establishment might have been disposed of in his life time for a very large sum.

The estate of Mr. Holden ask that the value of the good will may be paid to them by the surviving partner. The case is an important and novel one. It is certain that in other cases of business partnership, whether mercantile or manufacturing, the good will or benefit arising from a run of custom, has always been held to survive to the remaining partner, and no contribution for its value has ever been enforced.

It is alleged that there is a difference between these cases and that of a newspaper whose subscription list is its most important part, and the mere stock, type, and press are a very small item. To newspaper men the decision will be important, and is looked for with solicitude.

HAMILTON'S CONFESSION.—The unfortunate man, Hamilton, who was recently convicted in Toronto, of the murder of Noah Eaton, on purely circumstantial evidence, has at length confessed that he committed the crime. He is sentenced to be executed on the 23d June. The following minute of his confession is given in the Toronto Globe:—"The prisoner, Hamilton, has not as yet made any formal confession; but in private has acknowledged himself guilty of the crime for which he is to suffer. He does not accuse any one as his accomplice. He declares that when he entered the house, he had no intention of committing the murder; but that every thing being so favorable, he got quit of Brown in the way stated in evidence—he turned back and the door being slightly open, he seized the axe, and making one step forward he struck Eaton on the back of the head, and then two or three cuts on his neck—throw down the axe, and quitted the house. He says that, instead of three and a half minutes, he was not above two minutes committing the deed."

A DARING ROUGE.—A few days since a forgery for \$200 was committed on the Valley Bank of Virginia. A Mr. Fleece, deputy sheriff, was accused of the crime. "After his guilt had been ascertained," says one of the papers, "Fleece was arrested and placed in the jail in Bath. For the purpose of securing those who had gone on his bond as deputy sheriff, a deed of trust was written and taken to him to sign. There not being any other suitable person present to witness the instrument, the jailor, Mr. Thompson, was called, and seated himself to affix his signature as witness. Just at this time Fleece bounded to the door, drew it shut after him, and the key being on the outside, locked all present up in limbo, and immediately decamped.

"As the room Fleece had occupied was in a remote part of the jail, it was some time before those who had been thus summarily 'caged' could bring any one to their assistance; and we understand that a considerable time elapsed before the door could be opened, as Fleece had taken the key with him. As yet, we believe, no word has been received of Fleece."

MURDERERS CONVICTED.—We noted, at the time of their occurrence, two murders for gain in Canada. At Markham, William McPhillips, a shop keeper, was killed in the night and the shop robbed. Stephen Turney has been found guilty of this murder, and has confessed that he took part in it, charging one John Bizzan as the principal.

In Toronto township, Noah Eaton, an old man who lived alone, was murdered in the day time. James Hamilton, who had to pay Eaton a small annuity, has been convicted of this deed, and has also confessed. His motive was to get rid of the annuity.

JAIL BURNED.—On the 14th inst., at night, the jail of Mason county, Ky., at Washington was destroyed by fire. It was set on fire by a convict named Cummings, just sentenced to the Penitentiary. He cried out lustily for help, and was released after being manacled, and thus he failed to escape at last. The runaway slaves confined in the jail were also secured. The residence of Mr. Hill, the jailor, was almost entirely consumed.

ARRESTED FOR STEALING \$200 FROM THE WRECK OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.—On Friday Jas. J. Muese, colored man, late steward of the Anglo-Saxon, was arrested upon a charge of stealing fifty gold sovereigns from the wreck, belonging to Captain Gordon. \$150 in sovereigns were found on him. On Saturday he was brought before Charles L. Woodbury, Esq., U. S. Commissioner, but in consequence of the absence of witnesses the examination was postponed.

ANOTHER MAIL ROBBERY.—Ezekiel Hewitt, the mail carrier between Macon and Talbot, Ga., has been arrested, charged with robbing the mail. Upon hearing the testimony, the United States Commissioner at Macon, committed Hewitt to jail for trial at the U. S. Circuit Court, in Milledgeville, at the November term.

SUICIDE IN PRISON.—Thomas Duff, who has been sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary for three months, and who had been imprisoned there but one day, committed suicide Thursday morning by cutting his throat with a jack knife.

MAL PRACTICE.—At the Delaware Circuit Court, last week, Judge Parker presiding, a verdict against Drs. Steele and Stevens, for \$450 damages, was obtained by a Mr. Frink, for injury to the plaintiff's arm in an unsuccessful attempt of the junior partner to reduce a dislocation of plaintiff's elbow.

Police Items.

STONE THIEF.—Captain Perry, of the 6th ward, and officer McCord, arrested James Garrigan, on a charge of stealing from a store in William street, a piece of blue cloth valued at ten dollars, and a new black frock coat worth \$18. Garrigan entered the store in the absence of Mr. Tierney, and informed the boy who was in attendance, that he owed Mr. T. \$1.80. He pulled out a note purporting to be a \$5 bill on the Hudson River Bank, and asked the boy to go and get it exchanged, as he wished to leave the \$1.80. The boy, not suspecting anything wrong, left the store for that purpose, but soon ascertained that the bill was a counterfeit, and hurried back, when he found the above property missing.

FALSE PREFERENCE.—Patrick Whelan was arrested, charged with obtaining \$13 63 from Maria Smith, by false representations. The complainant went down South street for the purpose of obtaining a passage ticket to Liverpool, when she met Whelan, who told her that he was an agent, and would sell her a ticket. She being an ignorant woman, and unsuspecting, paid the money, for which he gave her a common business card.

ROBBED A CAPTAIN.—Officers Watson and Collins of the 6th ward, arrested Stephen Tuttle, on a charge of stealing \$110 in bank bills, belonging to Captain Hildreth, of the schooner Example, plying between this city and Albany.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.—Officer McManus, of the 6th ward, arrested a man by the name of Janus Gebie, on a charge of violently assaulting Albert Lyons and Mary Jane Thompson, with a fork, stabbing them in several places about their body, inflicting dangerous wounds, evidently with intent to take life. The affray took place in a "den" located on the Five Points. Justice Osborne locked them up for trial.

BURGLARY.—Officer Curry of the 3d ward, arrested on Thursday night, a fellow named David Kroy, who was detected in the act of getting through a window, with a felonious intent of robbing the Tribune office. He was detected in the act by Mr. Wm. F. Clawson, and the above officer took him into custody, and Justice Osborne locked him up for trial.

PICKPOCKETS AT WORK AGAIN.—R. E. Gillett, drover, from Cleveland, Ohio, was robbed of \$1030, while coming down in a 3d Avenue stage on Friday afternoon. He was going to deposit the money in the American Exchange Bank. The money consisted of bills on the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank \$670; Lewis County Bank, \$40; draft for \$240 on the Canal Bank of Cleveland to his order. Apply to officer A. H. Stewart, 3d district police.

ARREST ON A BREACH WARRANT.—Officer Denniston arrested Thomas Kendall and John H. Bates, on a bench warrant, they having been indicted by the Grand Jury for a misdemeanor, in destroying and mutilating their premises they occupied in the Bowery. Held to bail in \$400.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.—Officer Walsh arrested John Black and Frederick Cameron for breaking into the store of John Van Rynegans, 55 Greenwich street, and stealing a trunk and clothing, with which they escaped. They were committed.

STOLEN FROM THE ATHLETICUM.—A bond for \$62,000 from Edward Roome and Wm. A. Caulkins, to S. E. Westervelt, was stolen from room No. 64 Athleticum Hotel, Broadway, on Monday. The bond is payable for \$31,000, or half the above amount. There were also stolen receipts of money paid for \$240, and a copy of a contract in the name of S. E. Hartwell.

FEMALE INDECENCY.—William Walker, alias Johnson, and Eliza Jackson, were arrested for gross indecency and exposure of their persons in Mercer street.

SUFFOCATED IN A SINK.—Coroner Walters was called to hold an inquest on No. 498 Pearl street, on the body of Joseph Kersch, a native of France, aged 26 years, and Anthony Albert, a German, aged 41 years, who came to their death by being suffocated by the foul air in a sink of premises No. 498 Pearl st. which they were engaged in emptying. It appeared from the evidence adduced before the Coroner, that after the task of cleaning the sink had been almost completed, Kersch went down for the purpose of measuring the dimensions of the sink, when he became faint, and fell down, muttering some words as he did so. Anthony then went down to rescue Kersch, but on attempting to draw him out, he also fell a victim to the foul air. Several attempts were made to get them both out alive, without success, however; those who were let down by means of ropes for that purpose, being nearly suffocated themselves. The bodies of Kersch and Anthony were recovered after a delay of several hours.

BAD MONEY.—Officer Meyers, of the 6th Ward, arrested a woman on Saturday last, by the name of Ann Carroll, on a charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit \$10 bill on Charles Schultz, No. 507 Greenwich street. Locked up by Justice Roome.

ROBBING A BOARDING HOUSE.—Some thieving rascal entered the Boarding House, No. 26 Frankfort street, last Friday or Saturday, and broke open a trunk, stealing therefrom a new black cloth dress coat, a silk scarf, vest, breastpin and gold pencil case, together with various other articles, valued in all at \$40; the property of Patrick H. Kelly, one of the boarders.

ESCAPED CONVICT.—Officer Creighton, of the Fifth Ward, arrested on Saturday night a fellow called Charles Johnson alias Kennedy, an escaped convict from Blackwell's Island. Justice Drinker sent him back to his old quarters.

BIGAMY.—Officers Mallory and Smith of the 11th Ward, arrested, on Saturday, a man by the name of Harvey Lockwood, on a charge of bigamy. Committed by Justice Ketchum.

STRABBED.—Officers Willis and Thorn, of the 11th Ward, arrested on Saturday night, a boy about 14 years of age, by the name of Philip Mondorf, on a charge of violently assaulting Mr. Edward Bigbee with a knife, inflicting a severe wound on the arm, just below the elbow, the knife having passed completely through. The affray took place, it appears, in a building in Clinton street, called East Clinton place. Justice Timpon locked the boy up for trial.

VAGRANTS.—Officer McManus, of the 6th Ward, together with some officers, brought in from the Five Points, on Saturday, forty women of the very lowest grade, disfigured with "rummy" faces, black eyes and cut heads, and when all together in the office formed an odour of no ordinary quality, which induced Justice Osborne to commit them all for the term of six months to Blackwell's Island.

DISHONEST SON.—Policemen Graquel and Quinn, of the 4th Ward, arrested, on Saturday, in the Chatham Theatre, a small boy about 10 years of age, by the name of Stephen Viles, on a charge of breaking open a trunk and stealing therefrom \$23 in money, belonging to his father, residing at No. 38 Roosevelt street. Two other boys were likewise arrested as accomplices, called Charles Judge and Michael Peters. A portion of the money was found on these young rascals.

A FEMALE SHOP "LIFTER."—A woman of genteel appearance went into the dry goods store of T. Tate, No. 76 Canal street, corner of Green street on Monday afternoon, and asked to be shown some silks, when after examining several pieces, she left the store, and shortly afterwards a piece of black silk, (Gros & Rams) 37 inches wide, containing about 40 yards, valued at near fifty dollars, was discovered to have been stolen from the store, evidently carried off under the shawl of this "lifter."

A SWINDLER.—A young man of genteel appearance, about 37 years of age, dressed somewhat in the style of a middy, presented himself on Thursday afternoon last at the Jewellery store of Mr. John D. Chase, No. 171 Fulton street, Brooklyn, representing that he was the son of Commodore Perry, of the Navy, and was ordered to Vera Cruz, and asking that such articles as he desired were scarce or could not be obtained at that place, he chose to lay out his money in Brooklyn. He entered into a long conversation with Mr. Chase, upon the character, talents, &c., of gentlemen in the Navy, some of whom were personal acquaintances of Mr. Chase, especially of a Lieutenant Rich (if one memory serves us right) Mr. C. by his request collected a gold watch and chain; a gold diamond ring; gold necklaces, with 7 or 10 white stones in it; a silver card case; gold bracelet; gold spectacles; gold watch holder; silver comb; gold shirt studs; gold tooth pick; and silver hair pins, in all amounting to \$500, for which he gave a check upon the Atlantic Bank, and signed it A. A. Perry. Mr. Chase put the check into his pocket and went out without suspecting anything wrong. He had been out of the store but a short time before Lieut. Rich entered, and was informed by Mr. Chase's assistant, that the son of Commodore Perry had been there and purchased a quantity of jewellery to take to Vera Cruz. Lieut. R. said that Com. Perry's son was not in the city and had not been for many days. The young man started immediately in pursuit of Mr. Chase and found him at his dwelling house. He stated the circumstances, and Mr. C. repaired to the Atlantic Bank with the check, and was informed that no such person held an account in that Bank. Chase then went to the Police Office and entered complaint. Officers Higgins and Stillwell started off and in a short time ascertained that he was located at a house corner of Sands and Bridge streets. Upon reaching the house they were informed that such a person had been boarding there for a week past, in the name of Charles A. Smith, but fifteen minutes before they came the fellow had taken his valise (which was all the baggage he brought to the house) and told the family he was going to the Navy Yard. The officers have traced him to New York, but as yet obtained but slight information of him.

We are further informed that the fellow is well known to a number of trades people whom he tried to deceive in like manner. He ordered a suit of clothes of Mr. John P. Emmens, made in the style of a Navy officer's; of Mr. Wise and Mr. Vanderhoof, Jewellers, he endeavored to get credit upon the name of being a son of Com. Perry. He has been in the State Prison for similar offences; was liberated but a few weeks since, and is well known to the New York police. The probability is that he cannot escape the vigilance of the police a great while.—*Brooklyn Star.*

ROBBING A PUBLIC SCHOOL.—Officers Cogan and Van Riper, of the 17th ward, arrested James Brogan, John Riley, John Heeney, Philip Riley, and William Hogan, all boys, on a charge of breaking into the public school, corner of 9th street and 1st avenue, stealing therefrom a lot of books, pens, towels, and locks. The same young rascals entered an uninhabited house in 10th street, carrying off the locks from the door, Justice Timpon locked them up for trial.

ROBBED ON THE FIVE POINTS.—Officer Stevens, of the lower police, arrested a woman called Julia Murray, on a charge of robbing a man by the name of John W. Benson, of \$30, while in a thieving crib kept at No. 304 Orange street. Justice Drinker committed the accused for trial.

Superior Court.

TUESDAY.

Judge Oakley, sitting at Chambers, disposed of a habeas corpus case, which has been some time before his Honor—the People ex rel. Dr. Gregg. The relator who is a citizen and resident of Philadelphia, claims an infant child from the custody of Mrs. Gregg, who, when Miss Westervelt, married the relator in 1839. In 1841 Mrs. G. gave birth to a daughter, the child in question, and the following year, when the child was ten months old, she left the residence of her husband, and came to this city, bringing the child with her and taking up her residence with her brother. Subsequent to the trouble a reconciliation took place; but the lady alleges various acts of cruelty suffered by her from her husband, which the latter denies and claims to have the care and custody of his child and to superintend its education. The Judge in giving his decision, which was very long, relied somewhat upon the decision of the Chancellor in the case of Barry v. Merriam, and concluded by refusing to take so young a child from the care and guardianship of its mother. His Honor's hope was that the parties would end this unpleasant controversy, and be reconciled to each other, and live happily for the future.

NEW YORK CITY

Board of Supervisors.

The first meeting of the new board of Supervisors of New York City took place on Monday evening, his honor the Mayor presiding.

On motion of David Valentine, Esq., the Mayor was appointed Chairman for the ensuing year.

Mr. Valentine was then appointed Clerk to the Board.

The Chairman next announced the following standing Committees for the year:—

On Annual taxes.—Messrs. Oliver, Lawrence, and Purser.

On Civil Courts.—Messrs. Maynard, Messerole, and Crolius.

On County Officers.—Messrs. McElrath, Franklin, and Spofford.

On Criminal Courts and Police.—Messrs. Kelly, Smith, and Tappan.

A special committee on salaries of Judges was next appointed, consisting of Messrs. McElrath, Kelly, Crolius, Purser, and Spofford.

MONDAY.

The Board met at 6 o'clock, his Honor the Mayor in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Supervisor of the Third Ward said that he was unprepared with any report in relation to the salaries of the Judges, the committee not having been called together, owing to other calls upon their time. He did not see but that the board could arrange the salaries without the aid of a report, or he should prefer receiving some instructions from the Board. The gentleman then read a statement of the amount of fees which had been recovered by the Judges for some years past. Among other facts he said that he was informed that the Judges of the Common Pleas had received some \$10,000 for fees during the year 1846.

The Supervisor of the Tenth wished the Committee to make a written report of what amount should be paid the Judges of the city without reference to the fees.

The Supervisor of the Second said he felt much embarrassed on this matter in consequence of the low sum fixed by the Legislature, as the salary of the Judges of the Court of Appeals—\$2,500—a sum quite inadequate to compensate such men as were fit for elevation to the Bench. He said he would submit a resolution by way of testing the feelings of the Board. He would move that the salaries of the Judges of the Superior Court be fixed at \$4000 each per annum, without fees.

The Supervisor of the 17th moved that it be \$3,000, and the Common Pleas Judges \$3000 per annum.

The Supervisor of the 8th was willing to give Judges of the Superior Court \$4000, and the Judges of the Common Pleas \$3000.

The Supervisor of the 12th was willing to pay the

Judges of the Superior Court \$2000 per annum, and the Judges of the Common Pleas \$1500.

The Supervisor of the 17th ward is in favor of paying small liberal salaries to the office of Judge, and would enable them to support their families with comfort and dignity. He was willing to pay \$4000 per annum to the Judges of the Superior Court, and \$3,500 to the Judges of the Common Pleas.

The amendment of the Supervisor of the 18th ward was rejected without division.

The next amendment taken up was that proposing to pay \$3,500 to the Judges of the Superior Court, on which the eyes and noses were called—eyes 11, noses 6.

The next question taken up, was on fixing the salary of the Judges of the Common Pleas at \$3,000, which resulted, eyes 13, noses 6.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1847.

JUDICIAL ELECTION.

MONDAY, JUNE 7.—(One Day Only.)

NOMINATIONS FOR APPEAL JUDGES.

Democratic.	Whig.
GREEN C. BRONSON,	FRED. WHITTLESEY,
ADDISON GARDINER,	S. DAVIS NOXON,
CHARLES H. BUGGLES,	AMROSE L. JORDON,
FREEDORN G. JEWETT,	M. T. REYNOLDS.

CLERK OF COURT OF APPEALS.
CHARLES S. BENTON. | JOHN T. LAMPORT.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Democratic Republican.	Whig.
For Judges of Supreme Court,	E. P. HURLBUT, SAMUEL JONES, JOHN W. EDMONDS, HENRY P. EDWARDS.
For Judges of Superior Court,	THOMAS J. OAKLEY, AARON VANDERPOOL, LEWIS H. SANDFORD.
For Judges of Common Pleas,	MICHAEL ULSHOFFER, D. P. INGRAHAM, CHARLES P. DALY.
For District Attorney,	JOHN McKEON.
	Whig.
For Judges of Supreme Court,	SAMUEL B. ROMAINE, ELIJAH PAINE, JAMES LYNCH, LEVI BEARDSLEY.
For Judges of Superior Court,	JOHN DUEB, D. P. HALL, H. P. HASTINGS.
For Judges of Common Pleas,	JOHN L. MASON, ALEX. W. BRADFORD, ERASTUS C. BENEDICT.
For District Attorney,	JOSEPH L. WHITE.
	The Bar Ticket.
For Judges of Supreme Court,	SAMUEL JONES, JOHN W. EDMONDS, JOHN SLOSSON, ELIJAH PAINE.

—The remainder same as Democratic.

OUR NEW OFFICE.

The office of this paper is now located at the South-east corner of NASSAU AND ANN STREETS, in one of the most central business locations in the city.

THE JUDICIAL ELECTION.—We present this week at the head of our columns, the three tickets, or rather two and a part of a third, which have been made out for the Judicial Election to take place on Monday next. We commend them in good faith, and without party bias, to the careful examination of every voter, and hope to see such an exercise of discrimination in the selection of candidates from the lists at large, as will not only vindicate the intelligence of The People but furnish another warrant for the still further progress of the elective principle.

All the tickets are rather above the ordinary standard of party nominations, but though the conventions have performed their share of the experiment with credit, certain candidates of questionable fitness have, nevertheless, crept in. This leaves the solution of the second part of the great problem directly with the body of The People, and we have no doubt they will perform their task, in a spirit superior to small considerations.

Though we have no desire to advance our own opinion as to the qualifications or personal fitness of the various candidates, it is proper to say that the democratic nominations throughout the state are considered as the best, by the judicious of both parties, and have elicited evidences of the most general approval. The character of the Democratic ticket for Appeal Judges is considered unexceptionable, while two of the Whig nominations under the same head have met with much and marked disapprobation, even from the whig party. The democratic nominations for the Supreme Court of the first district appear to have, with one exception, the same advantage over the opposing names upon the whig ticket as in the case of the Appeal Judges, but in the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas, Judge Vanderpool and Judge Daly have numerous opponents in the democratic ranks.

This is a heavy circumstance when taken with the fact, that they have both been performing the Judicial functions of the very offices to which they are now nominated, for several years. Various names have been mentioned in their places,

among the most prominent of which, are John Blosser from the bar ticket, and John B. Scoles.

The question of the district attorneyship appears to excite more interest with the masses of both parties than all the other portions of the tickets. It receives its prominence from its connection with strong interest of criminal trials, and from the fact that the daily reports of the newspapers keep him continually before the Public. His conduct is, therefore, scrutinized more frequently than that of any public officer except the Recorder, and the liability which great numbers of the community, whose passions, or carelessness, or want of judgment, betray them occasionally within the scope of his authority, induces a more earnest examination of his character. It is, therefore, probable that the interest of this question will bring out a larger vote than has generally been expected.

It is an important office, but as important as it is, it is one for which we should make the legal qualifications of the candidate a subordinate consideration. It appears to us that the nature of the office and the character of its attributes has always been misunderstood, or, at any rate, too often misapplied. As we understand it, the whole duty of a District Attorney is to elicit the truth, and to see that justice is done. Anything beyond this is persecution, and any interference with the Grand Jury, for the purpose of swerving their opinions or influencing their action, is a dangerous prostitution of his powers and position. The People place him in The People's court to see that the true facts are brought out, and that the prisoner's counsel take no advantage of the commonwealth. They ask from him nothing more; and not a single citizen in the community desires to see him exercise his talents to convict the innocent. His character is judicial, in an eminent degree, for it is as much his duty to protect the innocent as to prosecute the guilty, and not to make, as has been too frequently the case, his personal triumphs paramount to his consideration for the interests of justice. It will be seen, therefore, that a District Attorney should be rarely qualified; but first of all, he should be a man of a kind heart, generous sentiments, and just perceptions. Those qualities may mislead him sometimes, it is true, but it is infinitely better that a rogue should now and then escape through the dignified generosity of The People's officer, than that one innocent man should be made the victim of a public prosecutor's personal malevolence or professional conceit.

There are three candidates for the District Attorneyship; Joseph L. White, standing for the Whigs, John McKeon for the Democrats, and Nathaniel B. Blunt, for himself. We do not know Mr. White, but report speaks him an honorable gentleman and a good lawyer. The other two candidates are too well known to the whole community to require analysis at our hands. We never heard anything against the personal integrity of either, and as the world goes, that is about as much as can be safely said of any man, in that relation, for 24 hours together. Whether they possess that high mindedness or just dignity of sentiment so necessary to men entrusted with great powers of destruction, or whether they are subject to the control of smaller passions of malevolence, personal rancour and professional conceit, so foreign to the spirit and the views of justice, each man will decide for himself.

In conclusion, we will merely repeat that out of the three tickets at the head of our columns, unexceptionable candidates for every station may be found, and hope, once more, that every citizen will exercise sufficient independence of party trammels on this highly important occasion, to select those whom he privately believes to be the best men.

MR. HOTCHKISS.—This gentleman, whose attempted assassination was effected a few weeks since, in Brooklyn, has much improved in the last few days, although he remains in a very precarious condition. He is yet unable to speak, but seems entirely conscious, and is able to express his wishes by signs. He has signified that there were two of the assassins who made the attack upon him. The brain which had protruded through the fractures of the skull has partially receded to its natural limits. The right limbs are still partially paralysed, as well as the organs of speech, both of which, it is hoped and believed, may be restored, should the wound upon his head be healed.

SHIP FEVER AGAIN.—If Dr. Van Hovenburgh, the health officer, has neglected his duty at the Quarantine, and allowed persons afflicted with ship fever, to come to this city, why do not the Board of Health present the facts, and call upon the Governor of the State to remove him from office. That's the true way to decide the dispute between the Globe and Tribune.

FREE ACADEMY.—Among the most important features of the election of next Monday, is that which relates to the establishment of a "Free Academy" or Public College, for the graduation in the higher branches of science and literature, of such of the children of The People, as have passed with honor through the Public Schools. To say that this is an important measure, and one that should meet with the approval of every voter, is only to repeat the expression of every liberal paper in the city. We have it therefore only left to add, that a vote in its favor is not only proper but imperative upon every citizen, but that upon the affirmative decision of the question, will depend in a great measure, the honorable reputation of our city. The Literature Fund has long enough been wasted upon Colleges which are devoted entirely to the education of the rich, and the State now, instead of continuing professorships in those aristocratic institutions at public expense, for the purpose of reducing the expenses of a few private gentlemen's collegiate polish, offers, if The People ask for it at the ballot box on Monday next, to turn the perverted liberality to a more just account, and to confer it entirely upon those who are too poor to educate themselves. As may be expected, this proposed alteration has met with much opposition from those who hold the professorships, and from the families of the young gentlemen who derive the benefits of the public charity under the delicate guise of dispensations from the Literature Fund. Through their influences, therefore, we find a number of objections trumped up, in the hope of insuring the rejection of the reform and the retention of the old system. The most prominent of these are, that the present public schools already furnish all the education required by the poorer classes; and that our taxes would be increased by the establishment of a Free Academy. The first of these objections is insolent in the extreme, for it not only tells Poverty that it must never aspire above the destiny of labor, but it virtually impugns the intellectual capacity of the masses for the higher branches of improvement, and consequently excludes its claim to the emoluments of social and civil honors which naturally fall to cultivated minds. It in short draws the line between the classes as distinct as any which separates the rich and poor in any portion of monarchical Europe, and confers, as they do, upon Wealth the homage and showering honors of the state, while Poverty drudges out its doom upon the other side without one single ray of hope.

The objection that the establishment of a Free Academy will increase our taxes, should be a very poor argument to liberal minds, and particularly to those in whose vindication the reform and its principle will work. There is no tax which an enlightened People should undergo so cheerfully as a tax on education. Intelligence is the corner stone of Freedom, and in a country where the masses are enlightened, and the intellectual giants of the age spring from the sub-stratum, the republican heritage is safe from shipwreck and the poorest citizen secure against oppression.

The tax will be nothing in comparison with the vast benefits to accrue through the reform. Its utmost limit is set down at \$20,000 per annum for a college of 1000 students, and if the masses will reflect that this sum is two thirds less than is annually wasted upon idle shows, they will be ashamed to hesitate a moment about arming an intellectual phalanx to do battle for themselves.

We hope every citizen will go to the poll next Monday with enlightened views and in a liberal spirit, and we hope that it will be borne in mind that the great question of intellectual equality between the classes is to be decided by the vote upon the Free Academy.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—It has been said, that Joseph L. White, the nominee of the Whig party for District Attorney, is a young man, and of moderate pretensions as a lawyer. Mr. White is the elder of both the other candidates, and represented a Congressional District in Indiana, in the council of the nations, before making this city his residence. As a lawyer he stands among the first in this city.

PICKPOCKETS IN BOSTON.—A gentleman's pocket was relieved of \$50 cash and notes valued at \$250 more, at the Melodeon, in Boston, on Tuesday evening. That city is infested with pickpockets, and will be so as long as the present miserable system of police is sustained.

EXEMPLARY DAMAGES.—A widow in Missouri, named Bishop, recovered a few days since \$3,000 damages from James Swart for debauching her daughter.

GREAT FRAUD IN JEWELLERY, &c.—A large quantity of jewellery has recently been sold in this city, at wholesale, to be re-sold by retail, to cheat and defraud purchasers. It is a composition of gold of twelve carats or less, alloyed with zinc instead of silver, and the jewellery presents a color nearly equal to that of a metal at least three carats higher, and of much more apparent value. In a short time after it is used a galvanic action will be produced, by means of which the metal will be split into separate pieces, and the jewellery rendered perfectly useless. Gold chains, pencil cases, thimbles, lockets, &c., are among the articles thus made up. Purchasers must beware of fraud.

THE RECENT ABDUCTION.—An advertisement in another column offers a reward of \$250 for the restoration of a young girl, named Mary Fox, daughter of Mr. Edward Fox, tailor, of Broadway, who has been missing since the 20th of last month, and who is supposed to have been abducted or to have eloped with a man named Michael or Martin Hare, who has been absent from that period. He has left a wife and infant in nearly destitute circumstances. The girl is but fifteen years old, and when last seen, left her school in the afternoon of the day she was missed.

CORONER'S VERDICTS IMPROVING.—The Coroner of this city held an inquest this week on the body of Abraham D. Webb, a man of intemperate habits, who had been on a ten days' spree, and died on Sunday. The jury rendered a verdict of "death by congestion of the brain, arising from intemperance." In this we acknowledge a slight improvement, as previous to our exposition of ludicrous verdicts, the Coroner's medical adviser would have instructed the jury in such a case to render their return—"Death by congestion of the brain,"—without affixing any cause that produced such congestion.

MARRYING A WIFE'S SISTER.—The Rev. Mr. McQueen has been restored to his position in the Presbyterian Church, by the action of the General Assembly. He had been suspended from the ministry for marrying the sister of his deceased wife. The Assembly, however, on restoring him, did not sanction the act for which he had been suspended.

FIGHT FOR PROPERTY AND LIBERTY.—A desperate affray occurred near the town of Lagrange, in Georgia, a few days since. A gang of runaway slaves had been discovered in escape by some young men, who pursued them a short distance with dogs, when the slaves took a stand and gave their pursuers battle. They were armed with scythe-blades, and on being approached, they brandished their weapons, and swore they would not surrender. They were fired upon repeatedly, without effect, and as often would they rush upon their pursuers and force them to give back, notwithstanding their advantage in arms and ammunition. Nor did they suffer themselves to be taken until their leader was completely disabled and another of the number severely, and the third slightly wounded. The captain truly was a desperate fellow. To the last, he was unsubdued; and although lying helpless on the ground, with one arm shattered, two shots in his head, and several in different parts of his body, he still urged his comrades not to surrender. His recovery is doubtful. The others were not dangerously wounded.

DEATH OF A FAMILY.—A woman of bad repute, named Ann Cummings, living about five miles from Centerville, Md., died very suddenly a few days ago. Several hours after the mother died, the three daughters, partners of her iniquity, died likewise. Strong surmises are afloat that they were all poisoned.

CHEAP POSTAGE.—The partial change effected by the opponents of cheap postage at the last session of Congress, has aroused a disposition for a radical reduction of postage on newspapers and letters, which will be effected at the ensuing session.

DESERTERS CAUGHT.—The Desertion List in our last page contains the names and descriptions of fifty deserters received since our last. We have also received notice of the arrest of seven during the week, for which the reward of \$210 was promptly paid by the government.

GEORGE'S HARTFORD CITY DIRECTORY FOR 1847.—We have received a copy of this work from the hands of the publisher. The people of that thriving city are much indebted to Mr. Geer for the labor he has given to this work.

SHIP FEVER.—This disease is daily extending in our city as well as in Boston, and unless definite measures are taken by the Board of Health July and August will find us in the midst of an epidemic. How long will they delay?

STATISTICS OF QUARANTINE.—The whole number of patients from January 1st, to May 17th, inclusive, was 44,257; from May 17th to 31st, 16,047; total 60,304. Number died on passage 699. Whole number admitted to the Hospital 1250, of which 1040 were fever; deaths from fever 87. Number of passengers arrived from 31 day of April to May 31st, inclusive, was 50,243. Sixty-six were admitted on Tuesday, from vessels, and that there is not at this time a spare bed in the Institution. In forty-three days including a portion of April and May, 376 have died in the Bellevue Hospital, probably attributable to the overcrowded situation of the Hospital.

BANISHMENT.—The government of Great Britain is adopting a new principle in order to rid the country of criminals. They banish convicts on condition that they do not return during the term of their sentence; and to secure their departure, money is supplied to pay their passage to this and other countries. This was admitted in a recent debate in the House of Lords.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—Judge Wilde at the Springfield Session of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, instructed the jury in a libel case, that if the publisher of a paper admitted an article which he did not know contained libelous matter, or was not aimed at a particular individual, he was not liable; but that the responsibility fell upon the writer, and that it would tend to abridge the liberty of the press were it otherwise.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Mr. Bollmeyer, who was recently murdered near Pittsburgh, had previously effected an insurance on his life for \$2000, which has been paid to his family.

PHILADELPHIA POLICY TICKET DEALERS.—The recent Grand Jury of the city of Philadelphia returned over twenty true bills against policy and lottery dealers.

CONVICTED OF RAPE.—The Jury in the case of the black fellow named Walker, who committed an outrage upon a little white girl in Baltimore some months since, have returned a verdict of guilty, and he will be executed. Another black fellow is in prison awaiting trial for a similar offence upon another girl, committed in the street at night.

SMALL TURNIP SWINDLING.—A fellow named S. Salisbury, who styles himself President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company of Brooklyn, has opened a correspondence with postmasters and others, appointing them agents, and desiring them to enclose the secretary's fee of \$1.50 for the letter of appointment.

SMOKING MURDER.—A horrible murder was committed in Perry county, Miss., on the 30th of April, upon the person of an old resident of the county named Thomas Jefferson Green, by two of his own negroes. It appears that he was held by one, while the other despatched him by repeated blows with an axe. They then took the body to a suitable spot, and cut a tree so that it fell directly across it—and came to the house with the report that the tree had so fallen without design. A little examination elicited the true facts and a confession from both the murderers.

JOHN BAXTER SENTENCED AGAIN.—This man, known as one of the murderers of Colonel Davenport, of Iowa, has been again sentenced to be executed. The Davenport Gazette, in allusion thereto has the following:

"For the third time, John Baxter, the miscreant, who plotted the robbery which resulted in the murder of Col. Davenport, had sentence of death passed upon him on the 6th inst. He was taken into court at Monmouth, Ill., for that purpose. The Judge read his sentence, which was to the effect that the prisoner be taken from the jail of Warren County to the place of execution on the 29th day of May, etc. He then explained to him the decision of the Legislature, and submitted to the proxy-murderer the choice of mode of punishment, whether he would prefer the decision of the Supreme Court or the Legislative provision. Firm in his ingrained resolution of discountenancing all law, he audibly declared in favor of the latter. Thus while Granville Young, whom every body admits to have been innocent of the charge of murder, was hung, John Baxter, the plotter of the whole transaction, is spared! What a lesson does this teach the people, to be governed less by excitement, and more by judgment. We suppose we shall hear nothing more of Baxter until Executive clemency, adroitness, or death, shall have released him from prison. Villany may prosper for a while, but sooner or later will punishment be meted out to the violator of law. Friends, influence, money, an unwise legislature, or farcical trials, nought can save them from the sure and steady arm of justice."

FORMER KILLED.—A man named H. H. Robinson was shot on the 11th inst., about two miles below Rome, Indiana. A bill had been found against him at the late term of Court in that county, for forgery. Every attempt to arrest him had failed, as he always went armed to the teeth. But he was finally pursued down the river by skiffs, and shot in the head while making a stout resistance.

LYNCHED.—A rogue, on Lake Erie, was lynched by the passengers, for picking the pocket of an old man of ninety dollars. He was sentenced to be "ropes ended," and the punishment was inflicted off Cleveland Harbor, last Sunday morning.

A NOVEL SUIT.—A suit of quite a novel character is being tried in the United States District Court, Pittsburgh. It is brought by a Southern slaveholder against Dr. Mitchell, of that city, and Mr. Simpson, of Indiana, Pa., to recover the value of two colored boys, whom he alleges escaped through the instrumentality of the defendants.

CONSCIENCE AND GENEROSITY.—It is reported that Gen. Dromgoole, long known as a member of Congress from Virginia, who recently died pending his re-election, has left his entire estate, with the exception of a few friendly legacies, to the children of Dugger, who, ten years ago, fell by his hand in a duel. This affords an additional evidence of the noble character of Dromgoole, and confirms the supposition that his habits of life, near its close, were produced from the cause of the death of his once loved friend.

STRANGE DELUSION.—A strange story is in circulation in Pittsburgh relative to Reidel, the German who committed suicide in his cell on the night previous to his execution for the murder of his wife. The Chronicle says that "the story goes, that Mr. Alden, Reidel's counsel, is a man who is capable of exercising a powerful magnetic influence over any person upon whom he chooses to exercise it; that during his intercourse with Reidel he had accidentally discovered that he was highly susceptible to the mesmeric influence. The idea struck him that by this means he might escape. Arrangements were made accordingly. A quantity of blood was conveyed to Reidel in his cell, which he was directed to throw over the floor. A strong dose of laudanum was left for him to take exactly as the town clock tolled a certain hour, immediately after taking which he was to cut his arm to keep up appearances, and to place himself with the blanket rope about his neck. The powerful influence of the magnetizer was then brought to bear upon the system of the prisoner, and by this means, together with the laudanum which he had taken, he was thrown into a state resembling death, and remained in this condition until he was taken away in the coffin by his brother, on Friday afternoon. The mesmeric influence was then thrown off, and the escaped prisoner left this part of the country. Who was the originator of this story we cannot say. There are many in the country, however, who believe it true."

BURGARS OF ALLEGANY CITY.—The police of that city, opposite Pittsburg, have rendered the country much service in the arrest of a daring burglar and general thief, named Philip N. alias Philip O. Miller, the leader of a gang of desperadoes that has infested that vicinity for years past. The night previous to his arrest he had robbed the house of S. Wickersham, Esq., of a large quantity of silver plate and hid it in a board yard near by. The silver was found by a boy and replaced by the police, who set a watch. The Pittsburgh Gazette then relates the arrest as follows:

"On Friday night he robbed the house of Wm. Ebbs, Esq., of some plate and a pair of costly pistols, carefully locking every door on his exit.

"From Mr. E.'s he took his way to the board yard, and had taken the plate deposited there, when he was hailed and ordered to stop; but he took to his heels, and three shots were ineffectually fired at him. Being a fast runner he distanced his pursuers, throwing away Mr. W.'s plate in his flight. This was toward morning. Some little time after, a woman was observed coming down the road with a basket, and giving no satisfactory account of herself, it was suspected at once that the burglar was at her house. After some search there, he was discovered in the privy and secured. He was barefooted and in fine trim for a run. The woman had been sent to gather up the silver he had thrown away. She was also arrested. Miller had engaged a berth on a boat leaving for Cincinnati in the morning.

"The arrest of Miller is a cause of congratulation. The extraordinary burglaries committed in Allegheny during the past year exceed in number and boldness all that we remember ever to have heard of in the same period of time. No house appeared proof against the burglars; and yet the skill and perfect secrecy with which they were entered and robbed, left no clue to the perpetrators.

"We learn that Miller is a discharged convict from the Ohio Penitentiary, and has only been at liberty some four or five months. Physically, he is one of the strongest men in the country; good looking, admirably proportioned, of great muscular strength, and as swift on foot as a deer. The offence for which he was imprisoned in Ohio was burglary near Cincinnati. His capture there was effected by running him down with a horse. He is quite above petty thieving, and has long been a professional burglar."

POLICE AS LAMPLIGHTERS.—A resolution has been offered in the Board of Aldermen to abolish the office of lamplighters, and compel the policemen of the ward to do this duty.

BETTING ON ELECTION.—Voters should bear in mind, that by betting in any way on the result of the election, they forfeit their vote at such election. The following is the clause regulating this matter, from the law amending the former election laws, passed May 8, 1847.

"15. No person shall be permitted to vote at any election who previous thereto shall have been convicted of bribery or of any infamous crime, unless he shall have been pardoned and restored to all the rights of a citizen, or who shall make any bet or wager, or be directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager, depending upon the result of any election, at which such persons may offer to vote."

STRANGE ABANDONMENT OF A CHILD.—The Brooklyn Star of Tuesday contains the following:

"Information Wanted.—Of the residence of Mrs. Eliza Pierson, Bushwick, presumed to occupy the premises of some landlord in Brooklyn. It appears that a lad about ten years of age, came to the house of John Kane, in East Brooklyn, on Saturday last, and asked to be taken in, as he had been turned out of his mother's house and had no place to go. He says of himself that his mother's name is Eliza Pierson, a widow, lived in a lonesome place in some part of Bushwick, and on Wednesday last died, after three days' illness—during which time no person visited her, except a strange woman (an acquaintance of his mother) who was in and out at different times. That on the day of his mother's death, this woman had a Catholic priest brought to the house; after she died the strange woman procured three coaches and attended the burial; there were no persons at the funeral except the woman, the priest, the undertaker, and himself; that as soon as his mother was buried he returned home, and the woman took possession of every thing in the house—compelled him to take off his best clothes, and dressed him up in the most miserable clothing she could find about the house, and turned him immediately out, stating that he must look out a place for himself. That he went back to the grave yard, looked at his mother's grave for a short time, and wandered off in pursuit of some employment. He is unable to point out the house—can give no clue to its locality—says that he scarcely ever went outside the door, as it was his mother's wish that he should keep inside, and that his mother scarcely ever received company.

He seems to be a well-educated boy, and from his revelations, there can hardly be a doubt of the correctness of his story. It would seem also that the mother was in good circumstances and her house elegantly furnished; she left a will, which the boy says was placed in one of the bureau drawers.

His mother frequently came to Brooklyn and purchased provisions, and they were taken home on a cart; the house is a story and a half high, painted lead color, piazza in front and rear, balustrade in front on the gutter. In the grave yard there were but three or four interments; his mother was put into the same grave with his father's body; that a tomb stone bearing his father's name (Peter Pierson) was taken out of the yard on the day before his mother died, and his mother's name cut upon it. It is now up-bearing both their names. The house is situated at least a half mile from any other building. A large Newfoundland dog, with a brass collar on his neck, name on it, was fastened at the front stoop, when he was turned away, which he was not permitted to take.

Mr. Kane, who kindly took charge of the boy, has been through Bushwick and other quarters to find out the place, but as yet to no purpose. Any person who can give any information, will please address the Mayor of the city or Mr. Kane."

THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.—The June number of this excellent magazine is embellished with a fine steel engraving of Robert H. Morris, Esq., the present post master of this city, a picture which we have no hesitation in an excellent likeness, barring a crow's foot or two which flattered Mister Doney has brushed out of the corners of the ex-mayor's eyes. The table of Contents of the "Review" for this month is unusually full of promise, and though we have not yet had a chance to dive into its details, we doubt not from its previous integrity that its promise will be kept to the satisfaction of the hope. Among the most important announcements is an article on the "State of the Country,"—a description of "California and its Climate;" a review of the miscellaneous works of Gibbon, and a history of the "Downfall of the Bank of England."

HUNT'S MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE.—The June number of this valuable Magazine presents its usual amount of valuable intelligence. Among its principal articles we notice "A general review of the Commerce of France in 1846." "The Iron Trade of Europe and the United States," and the "Cost of production, and foreign demand for our Bread Stuffs." The commercial and manufacturing reviews and statistics of this number appear to be unusually full.

LIKENESS OF GENERAL TAYLOR.—The enterprising publishers, H. Long & Brother, of No. 32 Ann street, have issued a magnificent full size likeness of the Hero of Angostura. In style it far excels all other pictures of the General, and is testified to as being an accurate delineation, by several officers of the army, whose names are attached to the picture. There is a quiet dignity in this head which contrasts rather strangely with the singular expression of the head of Scott, of the same size. The likeness of Taylor is executed in a style equal to the best French lithographs and has a fidelity and a warmth of coloring which makes it look like life.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AN ELECTION.—The election in November is of more importance to the interests of the State at large, than any that has transpired for years. A Comptroller, Attorney General, Engineer and Surveyor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, three Canal Commissioners and three Inspectors of State Prisons are to be chosen, and as none of these officers have ever before been selected by the People, the contest for nomination and election will be spirited and exciting. The Democrats held their convention to nominate these officers, at Albany, on the 30th of September. The Whigs have not yet fixed upon a day.

LICENSE.—Yes, all suits now pending for the violation of the License law of 1845, throughout this State must be abandoned, for the right to the penalty provided by the law has been extinguished by the repeal of the law itself.

INQUIRY.—Yours received—send us the information desired, and all particulars connected with the alleged charge of sedition against Joseph Martel, eating house keeper of Beaver street.

Counterfeits.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—We are indebted to H. W. Palmer, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Whitehall, for a description of a bill altered from a genuine plate of a broken Merchant's Bank, offered at the bank. It purports to be the "Merchant's Bank, Boston," dated Nov. 1, 1846, C. H. Eldridge, cashier, F. Haven, president. To detect them at once, observe that the words "State of Massachusetts" on the left, and "Boston" before the date, are printed on enure, and that the principal die on the left hand is a circle of 3 1-8 inches in diameter. Its group consists of a picture of Vulcan and anvil, Proserpine and Mercury.

COUNTERFEITS.—The Boston Traveller of Wednesday says, that the money market of that city is flooded with altered bills from worthless bank concerns. The most dangerous alterations are those of the Theobalds, Andover, and other banks in New England, using the general plate. The last that has appeared is altered from the Globe Bank, Bangor, to the Pacific Bank, Nantucket. The vignette of the Globe Bank has on the left a vessel at sea, and on the right four figures sitting upon a globe, and is wholly unlike the bills of the Pacific Bank.

MECHANIC'S BANK, NEWARK.—There are counterfeit \$5 in circulation on this bank. Those we have seen are dated May 1, 1846, payable to Charles Dunn, and the signatures engraved are traced over with a pen.

WHALING BANK, NEW HAVEN.—Several \$5 counterfeit notes on this bank, altered from other bills have been passed off in the city this week. They can be easily detected by looking at the vignette which is a woman seated with a scroll in her hand. The genuine notes are different.

MERCHANTS' BANK, BOSTON.—A \$5 counterfeit on this bank was shown us yesterday by a friend, who had been "stuck" with it. The paper was bad and the engraving blurred. Close observation would detect it.

CONVICTION OF A MONSTER.—The Harrisonburg, Va. papers some time since briefly chronicled an infamous and horrible outrage committed in that county, by a negro fellow, upon the person of an old and respectable white lady. On Saturday week last the trial of the offender took place, before the Circuit Superior Court of Harrisonburg. The Register of that place says:

"The negro who committed the outrage, is probably not more than 18 years old—and his victim an unassuming, modest, grey-haired matron of 60. She is a German lady, and as we heard her testimony, given in her own simple, artless style, our heart ached and bled for the cruel injury done her. She sobbed almost continually while she spoke of the terrible ordeal through which she was called to pass; and it would be difficult to tell which was the strongest feeling of the crowd in attendance on the trial, sorrow for the old lady, or indignation against the monster who outraged her person. Her evidence went to establish the fact, as stated in our paper, that the outrage was perpetrated at her residence in broad daylight! and that the negro indicated his purpose to kill her if she resisted. Other witnesses were examined, who heard the negro's confession of guilt, and after an investigation of the testimony, the jury retired, and in a few moments returned with a verdict of guilty. The punishment is death."

FOILED.—A blind man, led by a dog, while wandering in the streets of Paris, had his dog seized by some one passing. Instantly turning his eyes, he gave chase, and overtaking the thief, cudgelled him severely, after which he closed his eyes and fell to begging again.

TELEGRAPHIC ARREST.—A telegraphic dispatch was received from Albany on Monday night, by Captain Layden, of the 6th ward police, setting forth that a robbery had been committed in that city by a man named Wm. Howell, consisting of a gold watch, gold breast pin, and \$25 in cash, the property of Mr. Roberts, and suspicion at once rested upon this man, who was supposed to have started for New York in the steamboat South America. Captain Layden deputed officer John McManus to catch the rascal, who, after receiving his instructions, watched on the dock until the boat arrived, and as the rascal was walking off the gang plank, McManus grabbed him, and on searching his person, the watch and breast pin, together with \$15 of the money, were found. Upon his being brought to the police office, he was identified by officer Davis, and Mr. Stewart, one of the Clerks, as an old boarding house thief, who was convicted about a year ago in the Court of Sessions of this city for robbing various boarding houses.

Howell was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia. He is five feet nine inches high, black curly hair, high forehead, high cheek bones, light blue eyes, good teeth, well proportioned and about twenty-eight years of age.

CONSCIENCE.—A voter was recently brought before the New Orleans Recorder of the Second Municipality accused of voting twice. When asked what he had to allege in excuse for his conduct, he observed, in a subdued tone: "I'm a victim to conscience, sir. I always want to do what is right. I went in the morning and voted one ticket, cause I seed it was the reg'lar ticket and I thought if it was reg'lar it must be right. Pretty soon, somebody asked me had I voted, and when I told him I had, he asked me how, and when I told him the reg'lar ticket, and what names was on it, he told me the country was raised; that I'd put a rope round every poor man's neck, and drew the slippery noose tight; that I'd twitched the last morsel of food out of the orphan's mouth, and betrayed the unhappy widows; checked the current of the Mississippi; abolished the institution of steamboat blues; and that the general bustin' up of all the steamboats on the river, with an unaccountable loss of life would only be the overture of a dissolution and general bustin' up of the Union."

"What a deplorable picture," said the Recorder. "Yes, sir," said the prisoner, sorrowfully, "and when I heard that, I went off, and took to drinkin' and thinkin', and finally I came to the conclusion that if I voted wrong, I'd balance the matter by havin' in a ticket on the other side. The responsibility was too great. I couldn't stand up and have every man, woman, and child in the States, pin their fingers at me, and say, 'there goes the man that destroyed the Union.'"

The unhappy victim of conscience was too much overpowered to proceed further. The Recorder motioned to the officers, and he was removed for further and future examination.

HONORABLE AFFAIR.—We find the following in the last Washington, Pa., Patriot.

On Monday morning last, the infant child—aged about two years—of Mr. and Mrs. Bartholomew, who lives in this place, died very suddenly, and suspicions were soon about against the mother. A coroner's inquest was held in the afternoon, and from the testimony elicited, it appeared that the child had been unwell for some time; that on Saturday last she purchased a vial of laudanum, receiving directions to give the child but five or six drops at a time; that on Sunday night she understood, according to her own account, to give it ten or twelve drops, but that she administered the dose by holding the bottle to the child's mouth, and pouring the laudanum down its throat, instead of dropping the required quantity into a spoon.

A female who was an eye-witness to this operation, described the amount thus given at one draught to the child, as making a reduction of half an inch on the quantity before in the bottle (an ounce vial)—equal, the doctors said, to a teaspoonful, or more than a hundred drops—a dose amply sufficient to produce death. After taking the laudanum, the child became delirious, and early the next day died. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with these facts.

The father, we are told, charges the mother with having administered the laudanum with an intention to produce death, and has commenced a criminal prosecution against her. She is now in jail.

INTERESTING LEGAL DECISIONS.—BILLS OF EXCHANGE. &c.—The New Orleans Delta states that the Supreme Court of that State have made a decision in relation to notarial duties, which will have a very important bearing on the interests of the commercial members of the community. It has hitherto been the practice, on the non-payment of a bill of exchange or promissory note, for the notary to send a clerk to the acceptor, drawer, and endorser, and then to make the requisite certificates. The decision made by the Supreme Court of Louisiana is, that the notary cannot certify to any thing that he does not know of his own knowledge; and as it is fairly presumable that the great majority, if not all of the protested notes have been hitherto presented, and the demands made by clerks, this decision will probably affect property to a very large amount.

THE CASE OF REV. J. C. GREEN.—We mentioned last week, that this gentleman had been suspended for one year from his ministerial office in connection with the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Centenary Church in Brooklyn, of which, during the past year Mr. Green was pastor, has since separated from the Methodist Episcopal Church, so far as a vote of the majority of the trustees, stewards, and others, can effect such separation, and has elected Mr. Green as its pastor. The reverend gentleman has accepted the call, and has given notice of his withdrawal from the Conference accordingly, and from all connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church. How far the trust-deeds of the Centenary Church will permit this disposal of the pulpit will probably be matter of investigation.

NEW KIND OF STATISTICS.—A writer in the Boston Chronotype recommends that a record be kept of the sectarian opinions, or religious views, of all criminals, that thereby it may be found what religious denominations produce the greatest number of rogues, and which is the least favorable to high moral training. The same writer states the following curious fact:

The Clerk of one of the Courts in one of these United States, which has jurisdiction in cases of divorce, assured me that in seven-eighths of all the divorces sued for in that Court within a given time, (I believe, a period of several years), the parties had been married by a single Quakerman! Will any one pretend that this is an insignificant fact?—although it may be difficult to say what it signifies.

The magnification to us is very clear, says the N. Y. Mirror. It signifies that when you get married you should employ a married man to perform the ceremony.

A BOMB.—An affair has occurred in Goodland County, Va., which is rather remarkable, we should think, in that part of the country. Two negroes had been condemned to the gallows for the murder of a boy about fourteen years old. One of the judges suggested that the gallows should be erected in the jail yard, so as to conceal the execution from the multitude, and the other judges concurred.

The Richmond Whig adds: "On last Friday, the day of the execution, a large crowd assembled for the purpose of witnessing the exhibition; and when they found that measures had been taken to baffle their curiosity, their rage knew no bounds. They assembled to the number of six or eight hundred persons, and threatened to tear down the jail, unless their demand of a public execution was complied with. The sheriff being unable alone to breast the storm, was compelled to comply with their wishes; the gallows was removed, and the amiable desire of the multitude to witness the last agonies of their wretched and guilty fellow creatures was complied with."

DISAPPEARANCE AND ABDUCTION.—Mr. Barney Costello, residing at the corner of Camp and Bagatelle streets, New Orleans, took passage some time ago on the steamboat Sultana, to accompany his daughter to the Louisville convent. On the arrival of the steamer back, Mrs. Costello, who was expecting her husband back, went on board to inquire after him. There she learned that he had fallen overboard while going to Louisville, and was drowned. Subsequently, however, she was informed that her daughter, instead of being in the Louisville convent, as she supposed, had been boarded for some time in the St. Charles. All her efforts to meet her child were useless, the latter having left the above mentioned hotel and gone to parts unknown. Mrs. Costello has taken steps to have the case investigated.

MYSTERY.—On Wednesday night between 11 and 12 o'clock, two individuals, James Wilson, a volunteer in Captain Dupuy's Dragoon Company, and A. J. Abrahams, got into a quarrel at the corner of Paydras and Baronne streets, opposite Jackson's Coffee House, New Orleans. In the scuffle which ensued, Abrahams drew a small pocket knife and stabbed his opponent. The wounded man was carried home, where he lingered only a few hours, and yesterday morning he was a corpse. Abrahams was arrested, and is now locked up in the Second Municipality workhouse, awaiting an examination.

\$1500 REWARD.

FELONY. Whereas Robert Glover, Frederick Glover, and William Glover, brothers, late of Leeds, county of York, England, Woolen Cloth Manufacturers, Scribblers, and Dyers, have absconded, charged with several felonies, &c. Notice is hereby given that the above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and lodge them in any of the prisons of the United States of America, sufficient to insure their having been given to the proper authorities for the indemnification of any person so doing, or to any person giving such private information as will lead to their apprehension, on application to Mr. Wm. James, Superintendent of Police, of the Borough of Leeds, in the county of York, England, to whom all communications must be addressed, to the care of Anthony Barclay, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, city of New-York.

DESCRIPTION. Robert Glover is about 35 to 38 years of age, stands about 5 feet 9 inches high, rather broad, and walks stiffly; he has a somewhat sallow complexion, is bald on the forehead; is a Yorkshireman, and has lived all his life in or near Leeds. Frederick Glover is about 46 or 48 years old, stands about 5 feet high, or more, is broad and round shouldered, and stoops in walking; walks heavily, slowly, and stiffly; very dark complexion, dark hair, has prominent teeth, is a Yorkshireman, and has lived all his life in Leeds. William Glover is about 44 or 46 years old, and about 5 feet 10 inches high, has a rather long and thin visage, and light complexion, has good teeth and light hair. *Champion Hotel, New-York, May 20, 1847.* N. B.—If only one of the above be arrested, a reward of \$700 will be given; if two, \$1200.

\$250 REWARD.

The above reward will be paid to any person who will restore to her disconsolate parents their daughter, MARY FOX, or one half of said reward for such information as will lead to her recovery. Said Mary left school about 5 P. M., on the 30th instant, and since that time has not been seen. She is only 15 years of age, 4 feet 9 inches high, black hair, small black eyes, rather thick pointing lips, red cheeks, small features, pretty, and quite girlish in appearance. She wore a small plaid calico dress, pink, purple, and blue, black silk cape and apron, black gaiter boots, pink shirred hat, and green veil, two small black finger-rings, and her nails quite short from biting them. It is strongly suspected that she has been abducted by a person named Michael, alias Martin Hare, who absconded about that time from this city, deserting his wife, and leaving her entirely destitute of support. Said Hare is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, stoops a little, dark hair, somewhat curly, no whiskers, fair complexion, and rather genteel appearance. He was seen lurking in the neighborhood of her school a short time previous, disguised with false whiskers.

Any information to be immediately communicated to George W. Matzell, Chief of Police, New-York, who is authorized to pay the above reward. *if*

\$10 REWARD.

The Natural History department of the Brooklyn Institute hereby offer a reward of Ten Dollars for the detection and conviction of the trespassers in Greenwood Cemetery last Sunday, who robbed the bird's nests of the English Thrush eggs placed there by this department. *C. H. THOMPSON, Secy.* May 28, 1847. *if*

GAY & CO.'S NEW-YORK AND BOSTON DAILY EXPRESS BY WAY OF NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.—The subscribers respectfully inform the public that they will forward to and from Boston, in their own cars, merchandise of every description; bundles, packages, specie, bank notes, &c. Drafts for acceptance, collections, and all other business entrusted to them, attended to promptly. Office, New-York, 1 Wall st., corner of Broadway. *GAY & CO. if*

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NOTICE.

The undersigned, "The Law Commission of St. Louis County," having been vested by the last Legislature with the powers of a Justice of the Peace; and in addition, with concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court, in action of detinue and replevin, to the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars—gives notice that he is prepared to attend to any business that may be brought before him, over which he has cognizance. *JNO. H. WATSON.* Office, No. 11 Chestnut street, obliquely opposite the Republican office. *if*

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Of the Blood, viz: Ulcers, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c. &c., together with numerous cases of Consumption, Liver Complaints, Spinal Affections, &c. This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq. one of the most respectable Druggists in Newark, New-Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the city of New-York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character well known.

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I shall take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted, for by its use I firmly believe my life was saved.

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Scrofula, Erysipelas, Ulcers.

We would now call attention to the following cases of different character, which, we believe, will convince the most sceptical of the virtues of the Extract.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir—Feeling thankful for the immense benefit I have derived from using your Sarsaparilla, I am willing that you should make my case known to the public. About two years ago I was taken with the breaking out of ulcers and filthy sores, which covered the most parts of my body; my legs were one complete mass of corruption; it got into my eyes and ears and made me nearly blind and deaf. Several physicians gave me up as incurable. I read one of your advertisements and purchased two bottles of your Sarsaparilla. This is not four weeks ago, and incredible as it may appear, my ulcers and sores have disappeared; my eyes are well, and I can hear as usual. What I have written, conveys but a faint idea of my loathsome situation, for I could scarcely sleep, and what I eat I almost invariably vomited up. If any do not believe this, let them call on me and satisfy themselves. I have many scars about me. I was likewise reduced to almost a skeleton, and am now fast regaining my health.

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Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for incipient consumption, barrenness, leucorrhoea, or whites, obstructed or difficult menstruation, incontinence of urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent causes, or produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Dr. Townsend—My wife being greatly diseased by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain, and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also bearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her to health. Being grateful for the benefits she received, I take pleasure in this acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public.

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corner of Grand and Lydus streets.
Albany, Aug. 17, 1844.

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H. F. Pulling, M.D.; J. Wilson, M.D.; R. E. Briggs, M.D.; P. E. Elmendorf, M.D.
Albany, April 1, 1845.

Greenport, July 10, 1846.

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None genuine, unless put up in the large square bottle, which contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of S. P. TOWNSEND, and the name blown on the glass.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a drastic or alterative. It stands unchallenged before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of inestimable value; for these Pills may be taken daily for any period, and instead of weakening by the cathartic effect, they add strength by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good Mercury dose, which these Pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that deadly specific. The system is not injured—the bones and limbs are not paralyzed—no—but in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation is evident in every movement of the body. Brandreth's Pills are indeed a Universal Remedy, for they cure opposite diseases: they cure INFLAMMATION and CHRONIC RHEUMATISM; they cure DIABETES and STOPPAGE OF URINE; they cure DYSENTERY and CONSTITUTIONAL COSTIVENESS. They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, because they cleanse and purify the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE.

In all cases they will be found a safe and simple remedy, yet all powerful for the removal of diseases, whether chronic or recent, infectious or otherwise. They do not render the system liable to be affected by any changes of temperature. The very cause, or occasion of the human frame being affected by colds and coughs is removed by their use. Therefore, they may be used at all times and seasons without damage, and change of diet, and any extra care is unnecessary.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS CURE CHILLS & FEVER.
GATESVILLE, N. C., Sept. 33d, 1846.

Dr. B. BRANDRETH—

Dear Sir—I have been an agent for the sale of your valuable Pills for the last five years. They did not seem to sell much at first, but after some experience I have found them to sell better than any other Pill. I am an agent for the sale of some six or eight other kinds of Pills, and I can say with safety, that I have tried the Brandreth's Pill in my own family, and find them to cure in every case, and in twenty other cases in my own knowledge of chills and fever, and would recommend them to all persons with chills and fever, as a certain cure. You will please to send me one hundred boxes of your Pills, fresh and good, to sell on commission as I have sold before. I would have written to your travelling agent, John A. Lane, but did not know where he was. I have your certificate of agency signed by yourself, and am authorized to sell the genuine Pill, and will settle with your Agent for all sold, when he visits this place again.

Very respectfully, S. W. WORRELL.

CONVULSIONS—NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

Q—Whatever may be said to the contrary, I have no doubt but convulsions are very often caused by worms, as well as nervous diseases in general. I knew a young lady who had terrible nervous attacks. Sometimes she had convulsions for hours together, and when able to be about, was in the greatest state of suffering. She consulted me. I told her she had worms; but she had been told by other physicians that it was the extreme delicacy of her constitution that was the cause of her affliction. For some time she determined to try what change of air would do, and careful diet. She became worse and worse. Her sufferings were of that nervous character which made life itself a burden, and she often felt as if she would give any thing to be able to lay herself down and die. One night she dreamed that Brandreth's Pills cured her. Then she thought of the advice I had given her. She commenced immediately with the Pills, night and morning, in doses of two Pills at night, and two in the morning; the second day, four Pills at night, and two in the morning; the third day, six Pills at night, and two in the morning. She felt fearful, and took two Pills at night on the fourth day, determining to rest a day or two. She felt herself much better on the fifth day, but the sixth and seventh she began to feel as bad as usual. She then began again, as at first, and when she got to eight Pills at night and two in the morning, having increased two each night, she parted with an immense quantity of maw-worms, nearly two quarts, in weight nearly six pounds. She continued to take the Pills almost constantly then, for some weeks, and they restored her to the best possible state of health. To this case, and numerous others similar, I shall be happy to refer any respectable applicant. Agents in every part of the country are able to refer to cases of cure of almost every description of character in their immediate vicinity. So there is no want of evidence.

Other cases of worms might be given, in which the Pills have done the most remarkable cures. Let it be well understood that worms are the consequence of acrimonious humors—that these humors occasion all diseases, of whatever name, and that the Brandreth Pills, by being taken in such doses as will fully purge, will surely cure. Also, that these Pills may be used without any danger; no fear of an over dose; want nothing to work them off. If they do not work off pleasantly, take another dose on top of those already taken; sure to do good and act pleasantly; never unpleasant but when too small a dose has been taken. In other words, when the disease is too strong for the first dose.

PURELY NERVOUS DISEASES.

It may be that a person is nervous without any connection with worms. Purgation, however, with Brandreth's Pills makes no exception, and will be found to afford every kind of relief. If the disease has been of long standing, it will be necessary to persevere in the use of the Pills for some time. It will be well to use them steady for three or four days, in doses sufficient to purge very freely. Then to rest a few days, and do the same again; continuing the use of the Pills each time a greater number of days. It would be well to take a vomit occasionally of honest tea. Bonaset tea, taken hot, and enough of it, will always act as a vomit, and is one of the best. The Pills should always be taken about twelve hours afterwards, or earlier if required. This vomit must not be taken when the patient is weak. In that case the Pills must be used alone, until some strength has been obtained. The vomit should be only used once a month or so. Too much vomiting is very injurious; but once in a month or two, will help the curative effects of these Pills in these nervous cases.

COSTIVENESS—ITS CURE.

Q—MANY WELL INFORMED PERSONS SUPPOSE costiveness cannot be cured except by diet, exercise, &c. Now, the fact is, costiveness is not capable of being permanently removed by the greatest attention to diet and exercise. No question but diet and exercise are important, as well as cold bathing, upon getting out of bed in the morning to sit in the cure, but they will be all of no avail to cure, without medicine, as thousands know very well.

Again, it is said medicines whose action is upon the bowels, only tend to make the case worse and worse. I admit that all purgative medicines, save the pills known as Brandreth's Pills, have that tendency. But it is not so with BRANDRETH'S PILLS; the longer they are used the less, ordinarily, will be required to produce effect. Long standing cases are not cured in a day, or with one dose. The Brandreth Pills do not cure as "by magic"—they cure because they cleanse the blood of all impurities, and this being done, the bowels and the secretions become healthy and adapted fully to perform the office nature has assigned. A gentleman can be referred to who now resides in the city of New York, who took them every day for five years, for constitutional costiveness. He had not, for fifteen years previously, ever had any thing pass his bowels without using medicine or an injection; and every year he was confined to his bed three or four months. For five years he took Brandreth's Pills. And why? Because he found his bowels become stronger and stronger from their use; and from all other purgatives he had taken, they became weaker and weaker. In fact, he found that at first he required six, eight, and ten pills to produce an operation; but in a year four pills were a full dose, and before the full cure was effected, two pills were sufficient to produce a good evacuation. Finally, he became as healthy as any man. And for five years he took the Brandreth Pills, and was never confined to his bed a single day during that five years.

Dr. Brandreth has cases every day sent to him; he inserts one of very recent date. He can refer to relations of Mr. Storms, in New York, if further particulars are required.

The cure of DYSPEPSIA, PALPITATION of the Heart, Consumption, Coughs of all kinds, Colds, Asthma, Rheumatism and Small Pox, depend on their cure altogether upon the cure of costiveness, which invariably attend these diseases. Cure costiveness, and you will have health. There is no doubt of it.

CURE OF CHRONIC COSTIVENESS OF TWENTY YEARS STANDING.

Sir—This will certify that for about twenty years I was afflicted with costiveness to such a degree that nothing would pass my bowels for a week at a time and which ultimately caused partial insanity. I was sorely distressed, both by night and by day. I had no quiet sleep sometimes for weeks together, my nervous condition was in so bad a state. The doctors could do nothing for me, all their remedies made me worse and worse. When all hope had fled, I chanced to read an advertisement of Dr. Brandreth's, and I thought from its style that whoever wrote it believed what he wrote, and if so, he was no impostor. I had to suffer the ridicule of friends and neighbors. My doctor told me after I had used them sometimes, that he could make pills just like Brandreth's; he gave me a prescription; I took it to the druggist and got the pills; they had no more effect as physis than a piece of chip. Not so with Brandreth's pills; they always acted easily and freely. I have now taken them over two years, and they seem to have renewed the life within me; my intellect is clear and serene, and I now enjoy life equal to what I did twenty-five years ago. I am now near fifty. The action of my bowels are nearly restored to the healthy state of my youth. I bless God for what he has done for me. I pray he may bless Dr. Brandreth, the maker of Brandreth's Pills.

My case is known to hundreds in this county. Your agent, Mr. D. Kendrick, suggested that I should send it. I remain yours, very gratefully,

D. STORMS.

Lebanon, N. H., 20th January, 1846

Dr. Brandreth's Office is 241 Broadway, New York, and 8 North street, Philadelphia; 19 Hmover street, Boston, and corner of Light and Mercer streets, Baltimore. At 241 Broadway, a physician is in constant attendance to give advice and explain the manner of cure of the Brandreth Pills.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT PILLS.

Be very careful and go to the agent when you want Brandreth's Pills; then you are sure of the genuine article. When you purchase otherwise, inquire of the seller whether he knows the Pills he offers you are the genuine Brandreth Pills. Every man knows whether the article he offers is true or false. Beware of cheats.

Remember 241 Broadway is Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office; 276 Bowery Retail Office; 241 Hudson street Retail Office; and of the following agents in New York:

D. D. Wright, corner Houston and Lewis; Wm. D. Berrian, corner 1st street and 1st avenue; Geo. Ham; sell, 166 Division; Geo. B. Maigne, 98 Catherine st. Benj. S. Taylor, 80 Vesey; J. O. Fowler, cor. Greenwich and Murray; Mrs. Wilkinson, 412 Cherry st. Jno. Howe, corner Ludlow and Rivington; Jasper W. Webber, 609 Hudson street; Evans & Hart, 184 Grand street; Mrs. Booth, Brooklyn, 6 Market street; R. Denison, South Brooklyn, 15 Atlantic; Mrs. Terrier Williamsburgh; James Wilson, Jersey City.

Brandreth's Pills are 25 cents per box, with full directions. ja 31

ROCHE, BROTHERS & Co's ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1847.

REMITTANCES TO, AND PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY THE "BLACK BALL, OR OLD LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS."

Sailing from New-York and Liverpool. Q—On the 1st, and 16th of every Month. Q—And by First Class American Ships—Sailing Weekly. Persons sending to the OLD COUNTRY for their Friends, can make the necessary arrangements with the Subscribers, and have them brought out in any of the Eight Ships comprising the BLACK BALL OR OLD LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS, (sailing from Liverpool on the 1st and 16th of every month) also by FIRST CLASS SHIPS sailing from that port weekly, which our Agent, Mr. ROCHE, Senior, there, will see are sent out without delay.

The "BLACK BALL OR OLD LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS," comprise the following Magnificent Ships, and will sail from Liverpool on the regular appointed Days, as follows;

THE FIDELIA,	On 1st Jan.	1st May	1st Sept.
" EUROPE,	16th "	16th "	16th "
" NEW-YORK,	1st Feb.	1st June	1st Oct.
" COLUMBIA,	16th "	16th "	16th "
" YORKSHIRE,	1st Mar.	1st July	1st Nov.
" OXFORD,	16th "	16th "	16th "
" CAMBRIDGE,	1st April	1st Aug.	1st Dec.
" MONTEZUMA,	16th "	16th "	16th "

Should those sent for Lot come out, the Passage Money will in all cases be returned without deduction, on producing the Passage Certificate and Receipt.

NOTICE.—It is well known, that the BLACK BALL LINE is the very best conveyance for persons to get out their friends, and as other Passenger Agents advertise to bring out Passengers by that Line, the Public are respectfully notified by order of the OWNERS that no Passenger Agents but ROCHE, BROTHERS & Co., have permission from them to advertise to bring out passengers by that line, and that they are the only regular authorized Passenger Agents of said line in this city.

We have at all times for sale DRAFTS AT SIGHT for any amount drawn direct on the ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, Dublin,

And also Messrs. PRESCOTT, GROTE, AMES & CO. BANKERS, London,

Which are paid free of discount or any charge whatever, in all the principal towns throughout ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES. Apply, or address, (if by letter, post paid), ROCHE, BROTHERS & Co.,

No. 36 FULTON-STREET, Next door to the Fulton Bank, New-York. P. S.—The office of Mr. ROCHE, Senior, is at 78, DUBLIN-STREET, Liverpool. my29 3m

BLACK STAR LINE. PASSAGE FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Persons wishing to make engagements for the passage of their friends from England Ireland or Scotland, to this country, will do well to call on the subscribers, who for a period of more than thirty years have been favorably known in the emigration business.

The ships comprising the Black Star Line are of the finest and largest class all nearly new, remarkably fast sailers, and with accommodations which for safety, comfort and convenience cannot be surpassed, indeed rarely equalled; the Captains are men of experience, also well known and esteemed for their uniform and unremittent kindness to passengers. A ship of the line will be dispatched every six days from Liverpool, under the superintendence of Mr. Thompson, who is now in Europe, and will take special care that all persons settled for here shall be forwarded in such a manner as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Where parties settled for decline coming out, the money will as usual, be promptly refunded, without any deductions. Drafts for remittances, in large or small sums, payable at sight, are also furnished on the National Bank of Ireland.

Northern Banking Company. National Bank of Scotland. R. C. Glyn & Co., Bankers, London. C. Grimshaw & Co., Liverpool.

Apply to SAMUEL THOMPSON & NEPHEW. Old established Passage Office, 278 Pearl street. my29 3m

TAPSCOTT'S GENERAL EMIGRATION OFFICE.

78 South-st. cor. Maiden Lane, N. York, and 96 Waterloo Road, Liverpool. The subscribers wish to remind their friends and the public that they will, as heretofore, make arrangements on the best terms with persons wishing to send for their friends in any part of the Old Country. The subscribers are agents for the following lines of Liverpool ships, viz:

THE NEW LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS, THE ST. GEORGE LINE & THE "UNION LINE." The ships comprising the above magnificent lines are not surpassed by any, either for size—they all being 1000 tons and upwards—or accommodations; and the embarkation of all passengers sent for through the subscribers will be superintended by Mr. Tapscott, in Liverpool, who it is well known will pay every necessary attention to their comfort and quick despatch. Full particulars and lists of the ships, also their days of sailing, given on application to W. & J. TAPSCOTT, 76 South street, corner Maiden Lane, New York.

P. S.—Drafts for any amount supplied, payable at sight through Great Britain and Ireland.

WILDERS PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

DER SAFE.—The high reputation that these nonpareil Safes have acquired at the burning of the Tribune Buildings in February last, and other previous trials, has been fully sustained in the late great conflagration in New-York, on the 19th July, 1846.

And the perfect security afforded by Wilder's Salamander in this unlooked for event, has been realized and acknowledged. To copy all the certificates had on this occasion, would make this advertisement too lengthy, but they can be seen at my store, together with some of the Safes, which preserved the books and papers in the great fire, as also the Tribune Safe.

The genuine Wilder's Salamander Safe can only be had of the subscriber, warrant free from mould, (an objection to the first made by Wilder.) All secured by good thief-detecting locks. Persons ordering Safes can have their interior arranged suitable to their books and papers, by applying or addressing the subscriber, at his Iron Safe Warehouse, 139 WATER-ST. corner of Depeyster, New-York.

BILAS C. HERRING. N. B.—Second hand Safes for sale very low. #20 6m

ENOCH E. CAMP, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, 21 Centre street—New York.

[OFFICIAL.]

A LIST AND DESCRIPTION OF DESERTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THIS PAPER BY ORDER OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE U. S. ARMY.

NO.	NAME.	REGIMENT AND COMPANY.	AGE.	EYES.	HAIR.	COMPLEXION.	HEIGHT.	WHERE BORN.	OCCUPATION.	DATE AND PLACE OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE AND PLACE OF DEFECTION.	REMARKS.
1404	William Teoner	recruit	33	blue	brown	fair	5 6 1/2	New-York	soldier	May 3, 1847, Boston	May 7, 1847, Boston	
1405	Alvin Frederic	"	18	gray	brown	fair	5 6 1/2	Rhode-Island	blacksmith	May 8, 1847, " "	May 8, 1847, " "	
1406	Samuel Coor	"	21	blue	brown	fair	5 4 1/2	Dauphin, Pa.	bookman	May 8, 1847, Pittsburg	May 12, 1847, Pittsburg, Pa.	
1407	Charles F. Cohen	"	30	gray	brown	dark	5 2 1/2	New-York city	sailor	May 13, 1847, Utica, N.Y.	May 14, 1847, Utica, N.Y.	Enlisted for during the war \$6 bounty paid
1408	George F. Smith	10th inf.	D 23	black	black	dark	5 6 1/2	Nassau, N.Y.	farmer	April 31, 1847, Rochester, N.Y.	May 14, 1847, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	Was rather unwell and had a furlough for two days
1409	George F. Allen	"	D 26	hazel	brown	florid	5 4 1/2	Herkimer Co., N.Y.	carpenter	May 3, 1847, " "	May 14, 1847, " "	
1410	Alfred Angell	"	D 31	blue	dark	fair	5 6 1/2	Providence, N.Y.	mechanic	May 7, 1847, " "	May 13, 1847, " "	
1411	Alan Fox	10th inf.	23	black	black	dark	5 6	Nelson Co., Ky.	laborer	April 28, 1847, Louisville, Ky.	April 30, 1847, Louisville, Ky.	
1412	John Smith	recruit	33	hazel	brown	dark	5 8	Cleveland, Ohio	sailor	May 14, 1847, Albany	May 18, 1847, Albany	\$6 bounty paid, enlisted during war with Mexico served as sailor on board Mexican frigate, U.S.N.
1413	Henry De Gournal	10th inf.	I 23	hazel	dark	dark	5 11	Canada	clerk	April 3, 1847, Ft. Hamilton	May 16, 1847, Ft. Hamilton	
1414	John Woodburn	"	I 36	blue	light	light	5 10	New-York	taylor	April 20, 1847, New-York city	May 16, 1847, " "	
1415	Patrick Conway	"	I 33	gray	brown	light	5 6 1/2	Meath Co., Ireland	laborer	May 4, 1847, New-York city	May 16, 1847, " "	Date of desertion not given, New-York
1416	James McDermott	14th inf.	E 26	light gray	dark	freckled	5 4	Ireland	laborer	April 23, 1847, Memphis, Tenn.	May 3, 1847, Memphis, Tenn.	Is supposed to be in Memphis
1417	Nicholas Connolly	8th inf. rec't.	26	blue	brown	fair	5 8	Lairim, Ireland	laborer	April 20, 1847, Baton Rouge, La.	May 10, 1847, Baton Rouge, La.	Deserted from Capt. Sibley's Co. E, 8th infantry in 1844, previous to which he was in the 2d infantry under the name of Nicholas McMahon and obtained his discharge under the alias not
1418	James Martin	16th inf.	18	hazel	brown	fair	5 2 1/2	Middleton, Ct.	laborer	May 14, 1847, Louisville, Ky.	May 19, 1847, Louisville, Ky.	Believed to have gone to Albany, N.Y.
1419	Moland Day	"	27	blue	black	fair	5 8	Jefferson Co., Ky.	laborer	May 11, 1847, " "	May 14, 1847, " "	
1420	John W. Gardner	"	21	blue	brown	dark	5 7 1/2	Westmeath Co., Ireland	laborer	May 11, 1847, " "	May 14, 1847, " "	
1421	Stewart Snowdon	3d drag.	E 48	gray	brown	ruddy	5 6 1/2	Dromore, Ireland	butcher	April 19, 1847, Albany, N.Y.	May 18, 1847, Ft. Hamilton	
1422	John Turner	"	E 24	hazel	dark brown	dark	5 7 1/2	Philadelphia, Pa.	carpenter	April 17, 1847, " "	May 18, 1847, " "	
1423	Bevi Clark	3d dragoons	25	gray	dark	fair	5 6 1/2	Indiana	farmer	April 1, 1847, Salem, Ia.	April 8, 1847, Salem, Ia.	
1424	Wilson S. Mace	"	25	gray	dark	dark	5 6 1/2	Kane Co., Ky.	laborer	April 7, 1847, New-Albany, Ia.	May 6, 1847, New-Albany, Ia.	
1425	John Road	"	30	blue	light	light	5 7 1/2	Lancaster, Pa.	farmer	May 27, 1847, Salem, Ia.	April 8, 1847, Salem, Ia.	
1426	John Wilson	"	E 27	gray	brown	light	5 7 1/2	Chester Co., S.C.	laborer	April 6, 1847, Charlestown, Ia.	April 15, 1847, Charlestown, Ia.	
1427	Charles G. Hildreth	"	E 26	blue	brown	light	5 7 1/2	Barrington, Mass.	coach painter	April 7, 1847, Albany, N.Y.	May 23, 1847, Ft. Hamilton	
1428	Philander Willard	"	E 19	blue	brown	light	5 7 1/2	Cayuga Co., N.Y.	merchant	April 21, 1847, " "	May 23, 1847, " "	
1429	Jacob H. Weeks	recruit	23	gray	light	fair	5 6	Rensselaer Co., N.Y.	laborer	April 20, 1847, " "	May 23, 1847, " "	
1430	Solomon Johnson	"	23	gray	light	fair	5 6	Michigan	laborer	Feb. 6, 1847, Gettysburg	April 16, 1847, Vera Cruz, Mex.	
1431	Martin Quinlan	"	18	hazel	brown	fair	5 6 1/2	Kerry, Ireland	musician	Feb. 1, 1847, Utica, N.Y.	April 13, 1847, " "	
1432	Louis Frederickson	"	30	hazel	brown	fair	5 4	Quebec, L.C.	carpenter	May 10, 1847, New-York city	May 13, 1847, New-York city	
1433	James Corry	"	23	blue	brown	fair	5 10	Armagh, Ireland	farmer	May 11, 1847, " "	May 13, 1847, " "	
1434	George Noll	"	30	hazel	light	fair	5 8	Lancaster, Pa.	laborer	May 4, 1847, Harrisburg	May 13, 1847, Harrisburg, Pa.	Rec'd clothing and \$6 bounty
1435	James Flanagan	11th inf.	I 23	gray	dark	dark	5 6 1/2	Clare, Ireland	farmer	May 28, 1847, Philadelphia	May 31, 1847, Philadelphia	
1436	Charles Wilson	"	I 21	hazel	brown	light	5 4 1/2	Brooklyn, N.Y.	plasterer	May 28, 1847, " "	May 31, 1847, " "	
1437	John Cook	"	I 30	hazel	dark	dark	5 9	Lancaster, Pa.	taylor	May 24, 1847, Newark	May 31, 1847, " "	
1438	John Kilbridge	"	I 23	black	brown	light	5 6 1/2	Clare, Ireland	shoemaker	May 3, 1847, Philadelphia	April 1, 1847, " "	
1439	John Hill	"	I 24	dark	dark	dark	5 6 1/2	Philadelphia, Pa.	shipcarpenter	May 3, 1847, " "	April 1, 1847, " "	
1440	Hiram Lofland	"	I 18	gray	light	light	5 6 1/2	Milford, Del.	farmer	May 30, 1847, " "	April 2, 1847, " "	
1441	Peter Dignan	"	I 33	blue	dark	clear	5 8	Ireland	laborer	May 23, 1847, Lancaster	May 31, 1847, " "	
1442	John Middleton	"	I 23	hazel	light	light	5 4 1/2	Pennsylvania	sailor	May 3, 1847, Philadelphia	April 16, 1847, near New-Orleans	
1443	Thomas Hamilton	10th inf.	A 24	gray	brown	fair	5 7	Ireland	moulder	April 3, 1847, Louisville, Ky.	April 10, 1847, Louisville, Ky.	
1444	John W. Tyson	"	A 24	blue	light	fair	5 9 1/2	Lebanon Co., Pa.	laborer	May 26, 1847, " "	April 9, 1847, " "	
1445	William Withington	14th inf.	B 26	blue	sandy	fair	5 8	England	laborer	April 14, 1847, New-York	May 1, 1847, New-Orleans	
1446	Isaac J. Seaman	"	B 31	blue	brown	florid	5 10 1/2	New-York	carpenter	May 4, 1847, " "	May 6, 1847, " "	
1447	Anthony Dutor	10th inf.	21	hazel	dark	fair	5 9 1/2	France	farmer	May 13, 1847, Napperville	May 3, 1847, Cairo, Ill.	
1448	Leander Harwood	"	24	black	brown	dark	5 7	Otsego Co., N.Y.	waggon-maker	May 11, 1847, Louisville, Ky.	May 12, 1847, Louisville, Ky.	Has two scars on his breast caused by a dirk, more flesh wound, is supposed to have gone South
1449	John Cooley	recruit	22	gray	brown	light	5 8	Galway Co., Ireland	labourer	May 11, 1847, Buffalo, N.Y.	May 14, 1847, Buffalo, N.Y.	Supposed to be in the neighborhood of Newcastle, Del. Attached to, rendezvous, left sickly Capt. Guthrie.
1450	Daniel Peck	10th inf.	C 29	blue	brown	light	5 11 1/2	Allegany Co., N.Y.	farmer	May 14, 1847, Norwich, Ohio	May 5, 1847, Cincinnati, Ohio	
1451	Titus Menaley	recruit	31	blue	brown	fair	5 11	New-Castle, Del.	laborer	May 8, 1847, Philadelphia	May 18, 1847, Philadelphia	
1452	Andrew Lyons	11th reg't.	D 21	blue	light	sallow	5 7	Franklin, Pa.	laborer	April 10, 1847, Franklin	May 18, 1847, Pittsburg, Pa.	
1453	James Barr	10th reg't.	I 29	hazel	brown	light	5 4	Glasgow, Scotland	taylor	May 10, 1847, New-York city	May 13, 1847, Ft. Hamilton	
1454	John Woodburn	"	I 24	blue	light	light	5 10	Oswego, N.Y.	taylor	April 26, 1847, " "	May 13, 1847, New-York city	
1455	John Hickey	"	I 24	blue	dark	dark	5 6	Ireland	shoemaker	April 23, 1847, " "	May 16, 1847, Ft. Hamilton	
1456	Wm. D. Crolius	"	I 21	blue	dark	florid	5 10 1/2	New-York city	blind maker	May 12, 1847, " "	May 13, 1847, " "	
1457	Charles Thompson	prinop. depot	24	gray	light	fair	5 11 1/2	Munro, N.Y.	soldier	Feb. 6, 1847, New-York	May 23, 1847, Ft. Columbus, N.Y.	
1458	Adam Negie	recruit	24	gray	brown	fair	5 6 1/2	Bonn, Germany	shoemaker	May 13, 1847, " "	May 21, 1847, " "	
1459	Wm. Felt	"	24	gray	brown	dark	5 6	Pittsburg, Pa.	marine	May 21, 1847, " "	May 20, 1847, " "	
1460	Robert Hancock	18th inf.	30	dark	dark	bronze	5 10	Ireland	laborer	May 3, 1847, Columbus, Ga.	May 6, 1847, Columbus	
1461	Charles Storing	recruit	21	blue	brown	fair	5 8	Jefferson Co., N.Y.	farmer	May 17, 1847, Utica, N.Y.	May 28, 1847, Utica, N.Y.	
1462	James Gay	"	24	blue	dark	dark	5 9 1/2	Albany, Maine	laborer	May 10, 1847, Syracuse, N.Y.	May 20, 1847, Syracuse, N.Y.	\$6 bounty paid
1463	Lewis Shaw	recruit	26	hazel	dark	fair	5 8	Frederick Co., Md.	farmer	May 19, 1847, Cumberland, Md.	May 3, 1847, Frederick, Md.	left in fatigue dress
1464	John Bower	"	38	hazel	brown	dark	5 4 1/2	Baden, Germany	farmer	May 19, 1847, Frederick, Md.	May 20, 1847, " "	
1465	John McDill	14th inf.	E 23	blue	dark	dark	5 6 1/2	Cavan Co., Ireland	stone cutter	May 18, 1847, Memphis, Tenn.	May 14, 1847, Memphis, Tenn.	
1466	Thomas Kelly	G. R. serv.	21	hazel	brown	fair	5 6 1/2	New-York city	pedler	May 27, 1847, New-York	May 27, 1847, New-York	
1467	Francis Fleischmann	recruit	33	dark	brown	dark	5 7 1/2	Germany	farmer	May 27, 1847, " "	May 28, 1847, " "	
1468	Michael Martyle	reg't 6th inf.	24	gray	black	dark	5 6	Baden, Germany	mason/baker	May 27, 1847, Baton Rouge, La.	May 16, 1847, Baton Rouge, La.	
1469	Peter Owen	recruit	24	gray	black	dark	5 7	Albany, N.Y.	laborer	May 17, 1847, Detroit, Mich.	May 17, 1847, Detroit, Mich.	
1470	David A. Hilliard	9th inf.	D 23	blue	light	fair	5 8	Peru, N.Y.	drummer	April 23, 1847, Rutland, Vt.	May 26, 1847, Ft. Adams	
1471	Henry Tufts	"	D 30	black	light	light	5 1 1/2	Chester, Vt.	wheelwright	April 24, 1847, " "	May 26, 1847, " "	
1472	Wm. Ward	11th reg't.	R 24	gray	black	ruddy	5 4	Union Town, Pa.	saddler	May 24, 1847, Chillicothe, Ohio	May 23, 1847, Chillicothe, Ohio	went off in citizens clothes, rather thin visage, smart, has probably given a fictitious name
1473	George Heferle	4th art.	I 21	brown	brown	fair	5 3 1/2	Baden, Germany	weaver	May 23, 1847, Columbia, Pa.	May 24, 1847, Columbia	
1474	Thomas Lyons	1st drag.	I 26	gray	brown	fair	5 6 1/2	Ellicottsville, Md.	stone cutter	April 30, 1847, Jefferson bks.	Sept. 9, 1846, camp n'r Santa Fe	
1475	John Armstrong	"	I 27	blue	dark	dark	5 1 1/2	Springfield, Ill.	farmer	May 31, 1846, " "	Jan. 29, 1847, " "	
1476	Matthew W. Starr	"	I 21	gray	dark	fair	5 7 1/2	Jefferson, Ohio	clerk	May 4, 1846, Dayton, Ohio	Jan. 23, 1847, " "	
1477	Wm. Baxter	3d inf.	G 24	hazel	light	ruddy	5 7	Scotland	laborer	May 4, 1846, Oswego, N.Y.	Feb. 23, 1847, n'r Tampico, Mex.	
1478	David Hunt	"	G 29	gray	black	sallow	5 4 1/2	Madison, N.Y.	printer	July 16, 1846, Utica, N.Y.	April 8, 1847, n'r Vera Cruz	
1479	John W. Cline, jr.	recruit	23	gray	light brown	fair	5 9 1/2	Chenango Co., N.Y.	farmer	May 18, 1847, Buffalo, N.Y.	May 24, 1847, Buffalo, N.Y.	
1480	James Kelly	7th inf.	E 23	dark	brown	ruddy	5 8	Liverpool, England	sailor	Nov. 12, 1846, Plattsburg	Camp Washington, n'r Vera Cruz	took musket and equipments
1481	James McGinn	"	E 29	blue	brown	ruddy	5 4 1/2	Lancaster, England	shoemaker	Aug. 26, 1846, Bangor	April 13, 1847, camp n'r Vera Cruz	
1482	Wm. Brown	4th inf.	D 24	brown	brown	fair	5 9	Edinburgh, Scotland	carpenter	Sept. 16, 1846, Syracuse	April 8, 1847, at Vera Cruz, Mex.	forms on the violin
1483	John Brannan	8th inf.	K 28	blue	brown	fair	5 4	Monaghan, Ireland	hatter	May 24, 1846, New-York	April 8, 1847, at Vera Cruz, Mex.	3d desertion, he deserted at Detroit, Michigan, on the 9th Sept., 1846, and was apprehended on the 6th April at Vera Cruz
1484	Wm. Gorrell	"	K 28	blue	brown	dark	5 7	Paisley, Scotland	cotton-spinner	Sept. 26, 1846, Washington	April 8, 1847, Jalapa, Mexico	
1485	Nathaniel Mallory	14th inf.	H 21	hazel	light	fair	5 10	Fairfield, Ct.	shoemaker	April 19, 1847, New-Orleans	May 14, 1847, New-Orleans	
1486	John McCalley	"	H 25	dark	dark	fair	5 8	Harrison, Ohio	farmer	April 17, 1847, " "	May 14, 1847, " "	
1487	James B. Pierce	recruit	27	gray	brown	fair	5 7 1/2	Coventry, R. I.	spinner	May 19, 1847, Providence	May 23, 1847, Boston	
1488	Thomas J. Aldrich	"	29	gray	sandy	fair	5 6 1/2	Gloucester, R. I.	"	May 19, 1847, " "	May 23, 1847, " "	
1489	Michael Martin	3d drag.	B 23	gray	black	dark	5 9	Galway, Ireland	taylor	May 20, 1847, Boston	May 23, 1847, " "	
1490	Michael S. Barnes	3d drag.	B 23	gray	black	dark	5 9	Coventry, N.C.	laborer	April 18, 1847, Tuscaloosa, Ala.	April 18, 1847, Tuscaloosa, Ala.	
1491	John Burnhoffer	3d drag.	28	gray	brown	light	5 8	Darmstadt, Germany	cabinetmaker	May 16, 1847, Columbus, Ohio	May 19, 1847, Columbus, Ohio	
1492	Wm. Strunk	3d drag.	34	gray	red	light	5 6	Philadelphia	farmer	May 18, 1847, Georgetown, S.C.	May 20, 1847, Georgetown	Has probably shipped as a seaman in a lumber vessel to some northern port
1493	Daniel G. Armstrong	18th inf.	A 21	gray	brown	light	5 6 1/2	Ontario Co., N.Y.	laborer	April 16, 1847, Ann Arbor, Mich.	May 18, 1847, Cincinnati, Ohio	Deserted when about embarking in New-Orleans
1494	Claudius Riggs	"	A 19	gray	brown	light	5 4 1/2	Genesee Co., N.Y.	laborer	April 17, 1847, Pontiac	May 13, 1847, " "	
1495	Wm. Hefran	ord. depart.	29	blue	brown	dark	5 7	Ireland	laborer	Dec. 1, 1846, Watertown, Mass.	May 17, 1847, Washington arsen.	
1496	John Logan	14th inf.	23	brown	brown	fair	5 6	Philadelphia	laborer	April 16, 1847, Bloomington	April 28, 1847, Fort Madison	
1497	Jerrard Boonars	recruit	30	blue	brown	fair	5 9 1/2	Netherlands, Germany	taylor	May 17, 1847, Rochester, N.Y.	May 23, 1847, Rochester, N.Y.	Is said to have deserted from the Illinois reg't., on their way to Mexico
1498	Henry T. Burlingham	"	23	gray	light brown	fair	5 10	Genesee, N.Y.	blacksmith	May 10, 1847, Geneva, N.Y.	May 24, 1847, " "	Furlough granted him by order of Gen. Worth, at camp near Palo Alto landing